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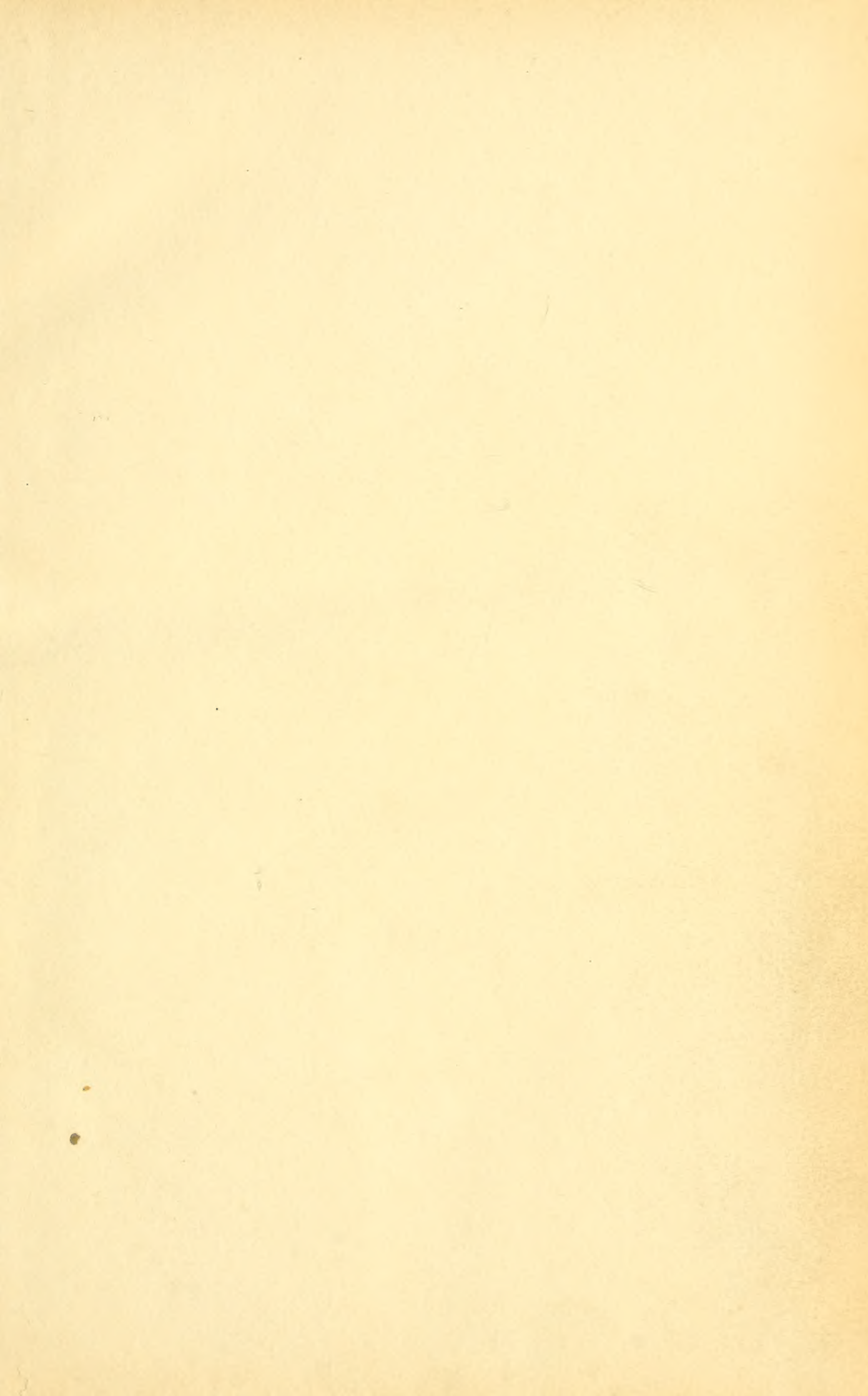
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Paul Revere Frothingham

Biographical History of Massachusetts

Biographies and Autobiographies of the
Leading Men in the State

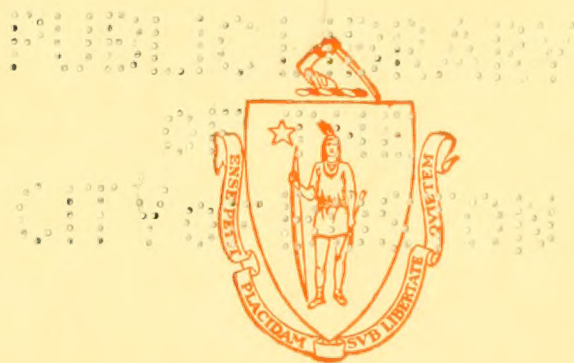
SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT, A.M., D.D.
Editor-in-Chief

Volume VI*

With opening chapters on

The Pulpit in Massachusetts

BY REV. PAUL REVERE FROTHINGHAM



MASSACHUSETTS BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

1916

*F63
.E42
Vol.6

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Arthur Everett Parker
Apr. 21 1919

MASSACHUSETTS BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

1919

MASSACHUSETTS BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

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THE PULPIT IN MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS is justly proud of her splendid institutions, as she likewise is of the many famous men and women who have helped to make those institutions what they are.

When mention is made, for instance, of the Bar in Massachusetts, the mind reverts at once to such names as Choate and Webster, Dana, Lowell, Otis, Joseph Story, Lemuel Shaw, and many others.

If Medicine is spoken of we recall such men as Bowditch and Bigelow, Warren and Waterhouse, Jackson and Hayward, and Oliver Wendell Holmes and Edward Hammond Clark and others of conspicuous fame, while in the spheres of literature, philanthropy and education the names are almost legion of those who have added to the luster of the State and the welfare and the progress of the Nation.

For many years, however, and for long and successive generations, the peculiar pride of Massachusetts was her pulpit. The colony having been settled with a spiritual purpose and by people who were driven from their homes by reason of their religious scruples, the government assumed the form, at first, of a practical theocracy. Its ministers in many instances were its magistrates, and what was spoken in the pulpit was often put into an order of the court. None but church members, in colonial times, were allowed to vote, and the churches were the literal meeting-houses of the people, — the only places, indeed, where for many years the people came together as a body. There they worshiped upon Sunday and there they voted upon week days.

To write the story of the great men who have stood in Massachusetts pulpits, and whose words of prophecy and power reached at times with lightning force and emphasis across the continent, would mean the telling of too long a tale for an introductory article like this. Beginning with John Cotton, who landed on these shores in 1633 — the Great Cotton, as he long was called, and of whom it was said —

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"The lantern of St. Botolph's ceased to burn,
When from the portals of that church he came
To be a burning and a shining light
Here in the wilderness,"

the story would be long as well as brilliant, and it would hardly find an end with the life and history of Phillips Brooks, who was one of Cotton's lineal descendants.

The story, I repeat, would not be ended there, for the volumes of this history will contain the biographical sketches and portraits of men who are doing and have done a great deal to continue and keep alive the noble traditions of the Massachusetts pulpit. In many instances these men are worthy representatives indeed of the great men who preceded them, and the torch of inspiration which was handed them they propose to pass along in undimmed glory to the men who follow.

John Robinson, addressing the Pilgrims as they were on the point of setting sail from Delftshaven, said to them, as every one recalls, that doubtless "more light would yet break forth out of God's word." It was a broad and prophetic utterance for the time, and it sometimes seems as though that seed-like saying had been planted in the soil of Massachusetts men, and had taken root and flourished and brought forth constant and abundant fruit. At least the prophecy of Robinson has been the potency and power of the Massachusetts pulpit. Its preachers have been light-bringers from the early days to these. Let me call attention to a few great causes which have been particularly identified with the pulpit of our state.

In the first place came what is known in history as the Great Awakening. It began in 1734. There had come into the churches, says a writer, "a lack of spiritual vigor, a languor, a deadness of faith which were not in keeping with their position or their history. Out of this sleep they were awakened in a wondrous manner," and a great revival soon took place. The man to bring the change about, to arouse the sleeping energies and to stir the languid faith by his fervid, forceful, brilliant, and dogmatic preaching, was a Massachusetts man who was settled in a little country town in the western part of the State. I refer to Jonathan Edwards. It was Edwards who sounded the first clear note that led to the first religious revival in America. The movement which thus was set on foot was distinctly encouraged by the arrival on Massachusetts

THE PULPIT IN MASSACHUSETTS

shores, in 1740, of a young and most remarkable English preacher. It was the first of many visits that he came to pay, and the Massachusetts churches were not large enough to hold the crowds that thronged to hear him. Whitefield took at last to Boston Common, where he spoke on one occasion, it is said, to more than fifteen thousand people, thrilling them with his fervor and arousing them to higher life. He died at Newburyport, in 1770, and was buried in a vault beneath the pulpit of a Congregational meeting-house in which he had often preached. There his bones, or the remains of them, may still be viewed by any who are curious to see the earthly remnants of one of the greatest revivalists who ever lived. The larger portion of his life was spent in England, where he was born and made his home, but Massachusetts claimed and kept him in his death.

As it was with "The Great Awakening," which was a somewhat reactionary movement, so it was with that more enduring and progressive cause which was led by Dr. Channing. The Unitarian movement in America began in Massachusetts and was headed by a Massachusetts man. Though a Rhode Islander by birth, Boston early came to be the home of William Ellery Channing, and he was pastor of the church on Federal Street for nearly forty years. Moreover, what was true of Channing and the Unitarian movement was equally the case of Hosea Ballou and Universalism. Ballou was born in New Hampshire, but for three and thirty years he preached in Boston, setting forth with vigor, freshness, and true genius those liberal truths which are still the strength and glory of the cause of Universalism. The names of Channing and Ballou are indelibly connected with the cause of religious progress in Massachusetts. Both were prophets of new faith, and both were brave and inspired champions of a purer, simpler form of Christianity. Both accordingly contributed in no small way to the breadth and tolerance that to-day are characteristic of the world.

When we come to the next great movement which commanded the attention of the world and awakened wide-spread comment, — if not at all times commendation, — the story is essentially the same. Massachusetts was the leader, and Massachusetts pulpits formed the background of the new development which received the name of Transcendentalism. Transcendentalism was a New

THE PULPIT IN MASSACHUSETTS

England product, and it has been described with accuracy and felicity as the "New England Renaissance." Its fountain head was in Massachusetts, and its stream of influence had its rise in certain of the pulpits of the State. Emerson, to be sure, resigned his clerical charge and took the world of thought for his parish. He stepped from the pulpit on to the vantage ground of the platform. Nevertheless, there lingered about him to the last the flavor of the church. He was preacher and prophet in all things, whether in his essays, his lectures, or his poetry.

Moreover, his essential message, and indeed the truths of Transcendentalism in general, were thundered forth by Theodore Parker from his pulpit in Music Hall. The influence of Parker, especially in Anti-slavery matters was nation-wide. While many pulpits were complained of for their silence, and other preachers were condemned for condoning the great national sin, Parker spoke from week to week in no uncertain tone. His words in printed form were circulated far and wide, and were carried among other places to Springfield, Illinois. There they were read and re-read by a busy lawyer of the name of Lincoln; and Abraham Lincoln's immortal utterance in regard to "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" was based upon a saying of the Massachusetts preacher.

The influence, therefore, of the pulpit in our State from the earlier days to these has been wide as well as deep. In these later days it received fresh strength and glory from the spiritual zeal, the broad religious outlook, and consecrated life and words of Phillips Brooks. Nor is the story ended yet. The stream is borne along in the lives and hearts of many others, the record of whose services the volumes of this history in part contain. When Dean Stanley visited America in 1881 he said that wherever he went, and he heard many sermons, nothing but Emerson was preached. In the generation that has come since then there has doubtless been a change. However that may be, there can be no doubt of the shaping force upon the nation's life which the religious thinkers of our State have long exerted. More than all else, that inspiration, as we have clearly seen, is one for progress, growth, development — one of more light which yet shall break forth from God's word. The future is a mystery, but the past is well secured, and that past appears to lay upon us the necessity of forward looking life and work.

Paul Rogers Atherton



Nelson Adams

NELSON ADAMS

NELSON ADAMS was born at Hubbardston, Worcester County, Massachusetts, July 6, 1831. He is the son of Elisha Adams (born August 16, 1787, died July 14, 1868), who married October 12, 1808, Betsey Dean, the daughter of Richard and Grace Parmenter Dean, of Oakham, Massachusetts. She died May 20, 1859. His grandfather was Elijah Adams, born in West Medway, Massachusetts, January 7, 1758, married April 14, 1774, Lizzie Morse, daughter of Ezekiel and Rebecca (cousins) Morse of Holliston who settled in Hubbardston, 1774. He died December 7, 1817. She died December 31, 1839. Elisha Adams was the seventh child of Elijah. He was a man of remarkable mechanical ability, he could make or repair anything that could be fashioned from wood, and was a good type of the old-fashioned farmer who did not have to call in outside assistance to do the many little jobs that are always occurring on the farm. Besides farming he made chairs from the abundance of suitable wood growing on his rough stony land. He allowed nothing to go to waste, the rough wood being made into charcoal. He was a descendant of Henry Adams who came from England and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1633, the line being Henry 1, Edward 2, John 3, Obadiah 4, Nathan 5, Elijah 6, Elisha 7, Nelson 8. President John Adams and Samuel Adams belonged to the same family.

Nelson Adams lived on his father's farm until he was about eighteen years old, attending district school in the winter and assisting his father in his varied industries. He has always been thankful for his training on the farm in his early days, although at the time he had the boy's usual prejudice against the grindstone and the hand-power turning lathe.

Of his school days he mentions the particular delight he took in the teaching of Samuel Heywood who introduced him to Colburn's Mental Arithmetic and to the study of Astronomy. He also speaks of the excellent influence of his mother upon his moral and spiritual

NELSON ADAMS

life. She was a skilful farmer's wife whose butter was renowned through the town. In fact he had just the training which they are now attempting to supply by the kindergarten and manual training schools, but it was of a much higher grade, for the boy was made to feel that he was of some use in the world and was not merely being taught something that might be of use. He speaks of his visits to the blacksmith shop, that center of town news, where he heard discussed the various events that were taking place in the wide world. From the farm he graduated at the age of eighteen and went to Fitchburg to work for some time in the chair factory of Alonzo Davis. But he did not like the confinement of the shop, and soon left it to engage in a more congenial business. This was the life of a drover. At that time all cattle and other live stock for the Boston Market had to make the journey on foot. This life kept him continually out of doors and on horseback. He would collect cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses in the western part of New England and drive them to the great market at Brighton. In the spring he bought young hogs in Brighton and drove them west to be fed and fattened for the fall markets. He was engaged in this business from 1850 to 1855 when the course of trade began to change and cattle and other animals were brought to market on the cars.

In the winters of 1852 and 1853 he went to Boston and was employed in the bacon works and in the market. During this time he attended courses of the Lowell Institute. Thus he had a good schooling in the packing business. This was before the days of canned goods, and everything intended for future use had to be pickled or otherwise preserved. In 1855 he went to Fitchburg and entered into business with Mr. Francis Buttrick. Mr. Adams seems to have been early impressed with the importance of gathering up all the fragments that nothing might be lost. So when Mr. Buttrick went into the slaughtering business at Fitchburg he took charge of the by-products. He rendered the lard at first in open kettles and afterwards by steam. This produced considerable waste material which the health authorities compelled him to take care of, as slaughtering by the old methods was no longer permitted. In 1857 he saw what he considered a better opening for business at Fairhaven, Connecticut. Buying out a small establishment at that place, he removed the appliances to New Haven and went more fully into the treatment of the butchers' refuse, sending his wagons all through the county gathering up fragments. He

NELSON ADAMS

continued in his first establishment for two or three years when he hired a place at Beaver Pond where he continued for about twenty years. In speaking of his work at this place he says the great variety of by-products would not be apparent to the casual observer. Material which is useless before it is worked up was gathered and brought into the rendering plant, which also included curing among its processes. Tripe, pigs feet, and lambs' tongues were pickled and put up attractively long before the canning industry began sending out its products. Besides the provision branch of the business, the main product of the rendering plant was tallow. Bone was quite a resource and was separated into several different grades: the specially selected bone was sold to the novelty dealer, who made buttons, crochet needles, piano keys, handles for cutlery, and many other useful things. Some of the bone was made into bone black, for use in sugar refining, and some was used in the steel industry for case hardening steel. Tons of ground bones were used in fertilizers, being sent away by the vessel load to the fertilizer plants up and down the Atlantic coast. Hide trimmings and sinews were prepared for glue stock. Neatsfoot oil was made and clarified for the market.

At about the same time he went to New Haven, Mr. Adams became interested in another establishment at Bridgeport, although he did not take active charge of this till some years after. From 1859 until 1887 he was interested in a plant at Waterbury, and in 1865 he became heavily interested in a plant in New York City. Finding that he had too much on his hands he was able to dispose of his interests in New York in 1867. In 1867 he had a chance to buy a well equipped factory at Hartford and retained his interest in this till 1888.

Mr. Adams seems to have never been averse to extending his business when he saw a good opening, and in 1876 he bought out the Springfield plant of R. C. Taylor. This place was on leased premises and in an unsuitable situation. So he bought the D. B. Wesson place and put the establishment in charge of his nephew H. G. Thomas. The establishment was placed in Longmeadow. There he added the manufacture of poultry food and fertilizers to his other business.

Mr. Adams removed to Springfield about 1897 and still continues to reside there, content in a happy old age but by no means considering himself old.

OAKES AMES

OAKES AMES was born in Canton, Massachusetts, February 24, 1863. He died at his home in Milton, Massachusetts, February 23, 1914. He was the son of Frank Morton Ames (born August 14, 1833; died August 23, 1898) and Catherine Hayward (Copeland) Ames; and a grandson of Oakes Ames (born July 10, 1804; died May 8, 1873) and Evelyn O. Gilmore Ames; and on his mother's side, of Hiram Copeland (born February 9, 1798; died July 13, 1861) and Lurana Copeland.

The ancestor of the family in New England was William Ames, who was born at Bruton, Somersetshire, England, in 1665, a great grandson of John Ames, who died in Bruton, England, in 1560. He settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1641, and died there in 1654. Mr. Ames' grandfather, Oakes Ames, was a Congressman from Massachusetts, and one of the chief promoters and builders of the Union Pacific Railroad. His uncle, Oliver Ames, was a former Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

His father, Frank M. Ames, was a prominent Massachusetts manufacturer, having been for many years the President of the Kinsley Iron and Machine Works at Canton, and was also President of the Lamson Store Service Company of Boston.

Oakes Ames had an aptitude for mechanics. In early life he took a great interest in athletics, being principally interested in baseball, in which he was locally celebrated as a pitcher, and in bicycle contests in which he took a number of prizes.

He attended the primary schools of Canton, was graduated from the Canton High School, and then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the class of 1885. After two years at the Institute he entered upon the active duties of life with the Kinsley Iron and Machine Works of Canton, of which he eventually became President. Upon his father's death he became President of the Lamson Store Service Company and recognizing the great possibilities of pneumatic transmission he developed apparatus



Carver Ames

OAKES AMES

along this line. The Lamson Company became connected with the American Pneumatic Service Company of which he was elected Vice-President. At the time of his death he was, in addition to the above positions, President of the Martin Cash Carrier Company and the Air Line Carrier Company, Director of the Batcheller Pneumatic Company, Chicago Postal Pneumatic Tube Company, Boston Pneumatic Transit Company, International Pneumatic Service Company, Massachusetts Pneumatic Tube Company, New York Mail & Transportation Company and St. Louis Pneumatic Tube Company. He was also associated with gas and electric companies in several Massachusetts cities and with other corporations. He was a member of the Massachusetts Automobile Club, the Country Club, the Norfolk Country Club, the Hoosick Whisick, and the Engineers Clubs.

Mr. Ames was a Republican in his affiliations, but in the late division of the party, joined with the Progressive wing. He never aspired to political office, but was content to devote his energies to the promotion of the large interests with which he was connected.

Mr. Ames was married October 28, 1886, to Florence, daughter of Joshua S. and H. Amelia (Thurber) Ingalls of Detroit, Michigan, who survives him. Mrs. Ames is a granddaughter of Ira A. and Huldah (Clark) Thurber and of Simeon and Rhoda (Smith) Ingalls. Mr. Ames is also survived by their three children, Amelia C. Ames, who resides at home, Oakes Ingalls Ames, and Charles E. Ames, both students at Harvard University.

Mr. Ames died in the full tide of a life of great success. He did much, and made a point of doing well everything that he undertook. He was a leader among men, and used his executive ability in promoting financial ventures with a masterly hand. He never betrayed the confidence of those who followed his lead.

His interest in his college class was unusually strong, and his relations with his classmates were among his greatest pleasures. In a tribute to his memory one of his classmates says:— "It is twelve years since Death has entered the ranks of the class of '85. He could have taken no more loyal member, more steadfast friend or truer gentleman than Oakes Ames, whose memory we shall hold perennially fragrant in our hearts."

EDWARD ANDERSON

AMBASSADORS of the Prince of Peace are occasionally drafted into the Army, where carnal weapons are the acknowledged instruments of righteousness and where "the word preached" is to be that of surrender or death. So it seems to have been with Edward Anderson. His father, Rufus Anderson, D.D., LL.D., (1796-1880) married Eliza Hill (1804-1888) and their son Edward was born in Boston, November 19, 1833. His grandfathers were Rufus Anderson and Richard Hill. The Anderson line is traced back to James, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, to Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1719. Rufus, the father of Edward, was a Congregational clergyman of high repute and for many years was the distinguished Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. His tastes were scholarly and he wrote much upon missionary topics, being the author of a "History of Missions" in five volumes. The printer's trade attracted young Edward and he learned it, that he might, through it, get a better knowledge of practical literary work. There were no special obstacles or hardships in the path of his education, as he had the advantages of the Washington and Roxbury Latin Schools, and Phillips Academy, Andover. He did not have a collegiate opportunity. A godly and devoted mother exercised a blessed influence upon her son as she strove to develop in him the noblest likings and ambitions. The parents would see him a minister of the Gospel and to that end he studied theology with his father, and in 1858 was ordained into the ministry.

In a life of many vicissitudes he performed the ordinary duties of the pastorate in several churches, but his chief work has been in Army circles. He was Chaplain of the 37th Illinois Infantry, Colonel 12th Indiana Cavalry, and served through the Civil War. He was for several years editor and part owner of the Chautauqua (N.Y.) Democrat; a daily paper.



Yrs. Truly,
Edward A. Benson.

EDWARD ANDERSON

Colonel Anderson was "persona grata" in social and fraternal clubs and societies, being, among others, a member A. F. A. M., Knights of Pythias; A. O. U. W.; R. A., G. A. R.; M. O. L. L., U. S. He has held office in A. F. and A. M.; Commander J. M. Wells Post, Columbus, Ohio; and Chaplain of many other posts. He was chaplain-in-chief of the Grand Army of the United States.

He voted as he thought and talked — a Republican, and swerved not from that political faith. His ministry has been among the churches of the Congregational denomination principally, but he has been *a servant at large* in the Kingdom of God.

He is the author of one volume — "Camp Fire Stories," 1869.

As for amusement, he finds much satisfaction in the game of golf — as any man must whose life has been vigorously spent under the open sky.

In 1857, July 29, Mr. Anderson married Harriet F., daughter of Elijah G. and Florinda Shumway. Five children have been born to them, of which two — William G. and Henry S. — are respectively Professor and Instructor of Physics at Yale University. His daughter (Mrs. Kate Anderson Wadsworth) was, before her marriage, at the head of the Department of Physical Culture for Women in the Chicago University.

His advice to youth who would make themselves of most value in the world is, to be satisfied with nothing less than true worth of character, and to love work for its own sake.

SILAS REED ANTHONY

SILAS REED ANTHONY, banker and stock broker, partner in one of the most important banking houses of New England, member of the New York Stock Exchange, was born in Boston, August 5, 1863. He died there March 10, 1914. He was the oldest of five children of Nathan Anthony, born February 11, 1832, died June 12, 1881, and Clara James (Reed) Anthony, born April 16, 1840. His paternal grandparents were Edmund Anthony, born August 8, 1808, died January 24, 1876, and Ruth Adeline (Soper) Anthony, and his mother was the daughter of Silas Reed, born May 29, 1806, died in October, 1886, and Henrietta M. (Rogers) Reed.

The first of the Anthony family to arrive in America was John Anthony, a descendant from William Anthony, who was born in Cologne, Germany, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and, coming to London, was chief graver of the mint and seals to King Edward VI and Queens Mary and Elizabeth. John Anthony emigrated from Hampstead, now a part of London, in 1634, settling in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. Other ancestors of S. Reed Anthony included such men of distinction as Myles Standish, John Alden, Governor Thomas Dudley, Major-General Daniel Dennison, John Rogers, fifth President of Harvard College, Tristram Coffin and William Reed, of the Winthrop colony in Massachusetts.

Mr. Anthony prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, in which he ever afterwards showed an active and helpful interest, but upon the death of his father in 1881, he gave up his plans for college.

In December, 1881, at the age of eighteen, Mr. Anthony entered the employ of Kidder, Peabody & Co. He remained with this house more than ten years. Resigning in May, 1892, he formed a partnership with William A. Tucker, and they established the banking house of Tucker, Anthony & Company.



S. Reed Anthony

SILAS REED ANTHONY

Mr. Anthony's tastes and business led him into many social and other organizations. He was a member of the Union, Algonquin, Athletic, Exchange, Essex County, New Riding and Country Clubs. He was interested in the history and progress of New England and the country at large, and belonged to the Bostonian Society, American Geographical Society, and Mayflower Society. He was also a member of the Eastern Yacht Club, New York Yacht Club, and the Boston Yacht Club; his favorite sports were yachting and driving. He was an Episcopalian, attending Emmanuel Church, Boston, of which he was one of the wardens. He was a constant adherent of the Republican party.

Mr. Anthony was married June 1, 1887, to Miss Harriet P. Weeks, daughter of Andrew G. and Harriet Pitts (Pierce) Weeks, granddaughter of Ezra and Hannah (Prince) Weeks, and of Charles and Harriet (Pitts) Pierce, and a descendant from Elder William Brewster who came to America on the *Mayflower* and Colonel Daniel Pierce, of Newburyport. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony's three children are: Andrew Weeks, Ruth and Reed Pierce.

Trained in business methods, and accustomed to weigh consequences before embarking upon any undertakings, an experience like Mr. Anthony's is especially instructive to those who would give heed to its lessons. These are the principles, habits and maxims that his career suggested to him as most helpful in achieving the highest and most satisfactory results in life: "Moral responsibility, steadiness of purpose and firm resolution. Be fair and honest in dealing with others. Live and let live."

Mr. Anthony wrote the above words for the readers of this work, and his own life shows that it was modeled along these lines. He said that the relative strength of influence of home, of school, of contact with men in active life, of private study, of early companionship, all in the order named were potent factors upon his own success in life.

Among the many tributes to the memory of Mr. Anthony, the *Boston Transcript* said:

"S. Reed Anthony, the Boston banker, who died on Tuesday, was a successful man as measured by the usual standards, but the true record of his success is written not in ledgers, but in the hearts of those who were privileged to know him. It is so written because as boy and man he failed in no relationship and in no

SILAS REED ANTHONY

duty. By many lines of descent he was a Puritan, but in him the granite character of his Puritan ancestors had been refined to a character of transparent quartz through which all men might read, though its surface none might scratch; but it was a quartz warm and glowing like that which marks Emerson's grave in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

"To die at fifty years with one's larger plans still unfulfilled and leaving all that makes life good behind may seem to some the irony of Fortune, but to live for fifty years and earn honor from one's associates, devotion from one's friends, love and life-long remembrance from one's family is surely to achieve success. This is why so many men and women are to-day proud to have known S. Reed Anthony and happy in remembering him as 'That friend of mine who lives in God.' "

Speaking of Mr. Anthony, Mr. Henry M. Rogers said, "A good man has finished his work here. In the ripeness of a rich manhood, and with seemingly years of service still before him, he has been taken from us and the mystery of unexpected death remains to perplex us. To those who mourn him must be a faith that in the Providence of God there are no accidents and that he is needed elsewhere. His memory will long endure for he was entrenched in many hearts. He inherited integrity as a birthright. He was loving and gentle and kind. His monument was made daily. In every relation growing out of his manifold duties and responsibilities, he was simple and direct, with firm convictions, presented with sobriety of judgment, patience and firmness. He was reserved rather than demonstrative and in face and bearing could never be mistaken for less than a gentleman. He was pure in his life, loving in his household, generous to a degree, and a citizen, patriotic, wise and self-restrained.

"He never mistook assertion for performance of duty and was instinctively able to separate wheat from chaff in life. He cared most for the essentials of living—for truth—for manhood—for service. Many men will pass before our eyes whose names are praised and sounded to the echo,—but in the scales that will finally measure character, it is believed that Reed Anthony will be found among those designated by the Master as good and faithful servants. Had he lived for an hundred years what more could he have or we ask?"



Chas. C. Rabbitt

CHARLES ALBERT BABBITT

CHARLES ALBERT BABBITT, a prominent resident of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, was born in Barre, Massachusetts, March 11, 1851, and died suddenly, August 14, 1911, at his summer home at Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts, after a severe surgical operation.

He was the son of Pliny H. Babbitt (1818-1908) and Lydia Perry.

His father was an Auctioneer, and for several years, Deputy Sheriff. His mother, who died when he was thirteen, left her strong impress, in the choice of things true and noble, upon her son.

He was early familiar with all kinds of farm work, and learned to be self-reliant and industrious. He knew what it was to "find a way or make one," amid the difficult problems which confronted him from his childhood, as from the age of sixteen he paid all his expenses in securing a coveted education.

He attended the Wilbraham Academy, the Westfield Normal School, and was graduated from Dartmouth College, in 1879 and from the Boston University Law School in 1881, with the degree of LL.B.

Beginning the practice of law in Orange, Massachusetts, in 1882, he removed to Fitchburg in 1887, where he resided during the rest of his life, and where he won honor and distinction in his profession.

Elected to the Common Council of his City, in which he served two years (one as its president), he was later called to the Mayoralty for two years. To that office he brought marked ability for its varied duties, and was by general consent, one of the most capable executives in the history of the city. He had special fitness for understanding and solving financial questions, and inaugurated many valuable reforms in the conduct of civic affairs. He led in the revision of the City Charter, and had much

CHARLES ALBERT BABBITT

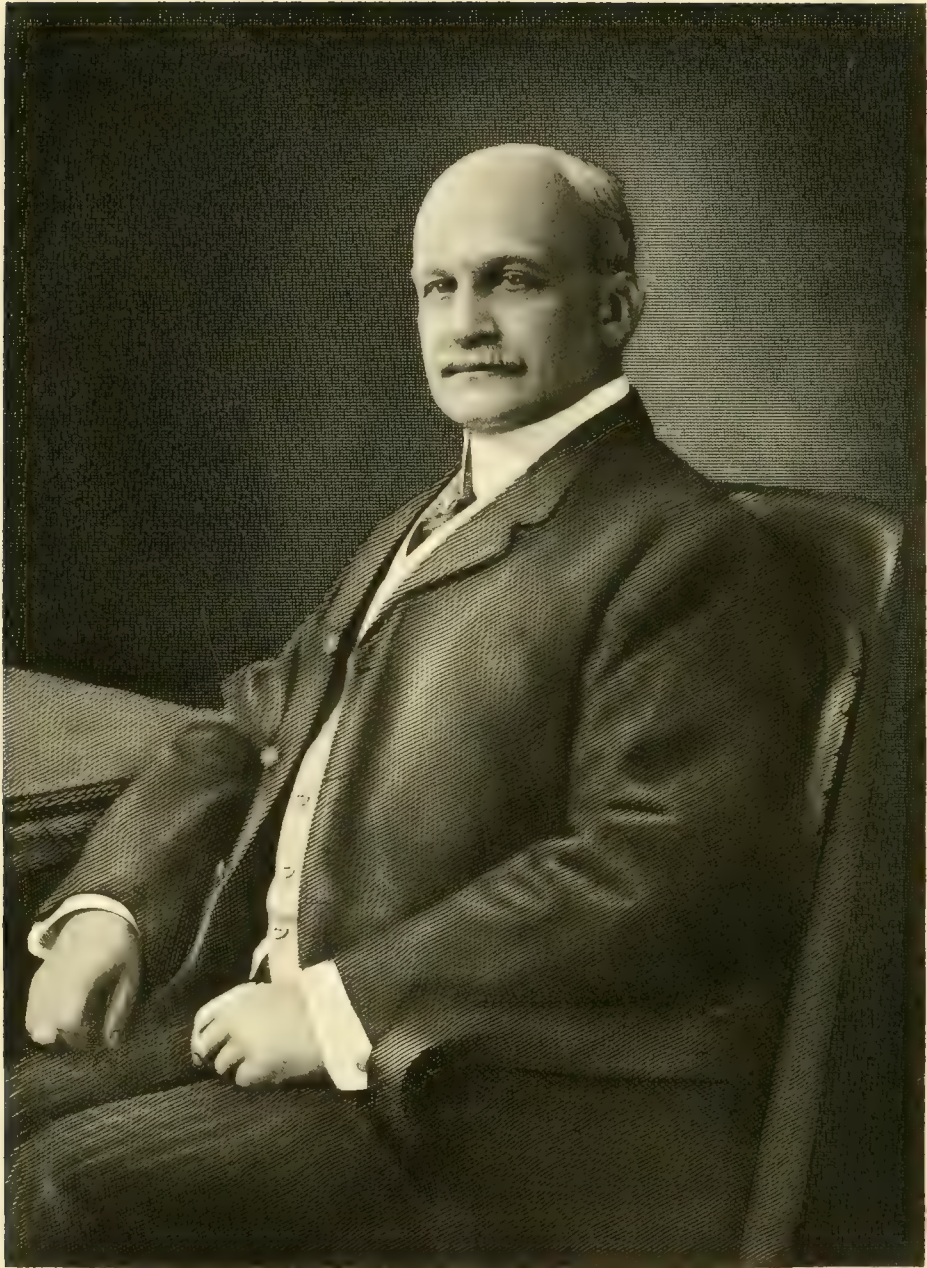
influence in the Legislature, though not a member of that body.

Having the courage of his convictions, he could not be swerved from those policies and plans he believed to be right. He heard and loyally obeyed what he thought to be the voice of duty.

In College, he was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity; he belonged to the Masonic Order; Fay Club, to the Mayor's Club of Boston, and the Fitchburg Bar Association. In both the latter organizations he held the office of President.

Politically he was widely known through the Commonwealth as a Democrat, and was enthusiastic in support of the principles and candidates of that party.

Mr. Babbitt married, March 30, 1883, Addie F., daughter of Josiah and Marianna (Houghton) Packard. Their two daughters are Edith D., the wife of Isaac S. Hall of Medford, Massachusetts, and Ina F., unmarried. In his sixty years of active service, Mr. Babbitt showed how it is possible for a determined, faithful, and conscientious man to come, through his own efforts, to a high and useful position in the life of the community, and, departing, to leave a sense of general bereavement among all who knew him personally or by reputation. He was an excellent example of deserved success in this land of equal opportunity and obligation.



Albert L. Bartlett

ALBERT LE ROY BARTLETT

ALBERT LE ROY BARTLETT was born in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts, June 1, 1851. He is the son of Thomas Bartlett and Patience Hawkins. His father was a farmer, a man marked by industry and honesty, by his good humor and love of learning. His ancestor, Richard Bartlett, came from Sussex, England, to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. He is descended also from John Winthrop and Thomas Dudley, Governors of Massachusetts, and from Lieut. Col. Thomas Bartlett and Gen. Joseph Cilley, who were officers in the War of the Revolution.

Albert Le Roy Bartlett had a good inheritance. His home was full of inspiring influences. He was fond of reading and enjoyed the country life. He had no difficulties in following his tastes and securing an education. He attended the Haverhill High School and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1872. He was Master of the Academy at Sherborn, Massachusetts in 1872; Sub-Master of the Haverhill High School 1873 to 1875; 1882-1888; Master of the Bradford High School 1875-1882; Superintendent of Schools in Haverhill 1888-1897. Besides this service he has been a lecturer in English in many summer schools. He was chosen a Trustee of the Public Library of Haverhill in 1888, and still holds that office. He has been a member of the Park Commission since 1901, and he has been Alderman and Mayor of Haverhill.

He has published several books in connection with his work as a teacher. He wrote a "History of the Haverhill Academy and High School" in 1890; "First Steps in English," 1900; "Essentials of Language and Grammar," 1900; "A Golden Way," 1902; "The Construction of English," 1903. He has also been a contributor to magazines.

His life has been an industrious one and of wide spreading influence. He has had ample opportunities to be of service in school and city, and by reason of his character, learning and experience he has served well.

In politics he has always been a Republican. He finds recreation in walking and riding, and in pedestrian tours, especially among the Alps.

His career has been one of quiet and permanent usefulness.

WILLIAM FRANCIS BARTLETT

THE emigrant ancestor of General Bartlett was Richard Bartlett, who came from England and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. The family was one of note in the mother country. At the end of the fifteenth century a castle was granted to John Bartlett by Edward the Black Prince for efficient service in the capture of the castle of Fontenoy, in France, and with this grant of a castle was the right to keep swans in the river near by. From this privilege came the swan into the family crest. A great grandfather of General Bartlett's was a soldier at the siege of Louisburg in 1745, and another was an officer in one of the Massachusetts regiments in the Revolutionary War. Fondness and aptitude for military life was a strong family trait which found its most brilliant expression in the career of William Francis Bartlett.

He was the son of Charles Leonard and Harriott (Plummer) Bartlett, and was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, June 6, 1840. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School and at Phillips Andover Academy, and entered Harvard in 1858. He was not a close student, but was fond of athletics and outdoor sports, which strengthened his tall, slender form and laid the basis of the vigorous health which enabled him to endure the extraordinary hardships of his military service.

His early political views inclined him to the Southern side of the great controversy between the two sections of the Union, but when the clash of arms came he cast in his lot on the Union side. On April 17, 1861, the same day that he wrote to a friend that "it would be fighting rather against my principles to fight on the Northern side," he enlisted in the Fourth Battalion of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia commanded by Major, afterwards General Thomas Stevenson. The battalion was stationed at Fort Independence in Boston Harbor, and was mustered out on the 25th of May. This training was of great value to him and he said that he had thus learned more military tactics than he could have learned from books in a year.

At the completion of this service he returned to his college



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W. F. Bartlett

WILLIAM FRANCIS BARTLETT

studies for the remainder of the academic year, but his mind and heart were elsewhere, for his taste of military life had stirred the latent forces inherited from his ancestors. When the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment was organized he was offered a captaincy. He promptly accepted, and was made the senior captain of the regiment. His commission was dated July 10, 1861. He entered upon his new duties with all the ardor and earnestness of his nature, recruiting his company, and organizing and drilling it in the duties of the soldier. On the 4th of September, 1861, the regiment left the State for Washington, and soon after became attached to the division of General C. P. Stone, stationed on the Upper Potomac. On October 1st it had an active part in the disastrous battle of Balls Bluff. The Union forces were sent across the river only to find themselves in a trap with the enemy in great strength in front of them and the river behind. Six companies of the Twentieth Massachusetts, in all three hundred and eighteen men and twenty-two officers, took part in the fierce fighting that followed. The division lost heavily and Captain Bartlett, thinking he might as well fall advancing against the enemy as standing still, led his command up over the Bluff. In a letter to his mother he describes what he then saw. "The field began to look like my preconceived idea of a battle-field. Men were lying under foot, and here and there a horse struggling in death. The ground was smoking and covered with blood, while the noise was perfectly deafening. I went to the Colonel and he was sitting behind a tree perfectly composed. He told me that there was nothing to do but 'surrender and save the men from being murdered.' " Nevertheless Captain Bartlett led his men in a spirited charge, but the troops were hurled back and the retreat was ordered.

On reaching the river bank Captain Bartlett ordered all his men who could swim to swim the river. Those who could not swim, in company with seventy-five men from other regiments, Captain Bartlett led up the river, and finding an old scow sunk in the water, they raised it, and by this means he got all the men with him over in safety. The Colonel, Major, Adjutant and Surgeon of the regiment were captured and carried to Richmond. Only nine of the twenty-two officers got safely back across the river, and the six companies lost one hundred and forty-five men in killed, wounded, and missing. For his coolness, presence of mind,

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and resourcefulness in the management of his command, Captain Bartlett was awarded the warmest praise by his superior officers. The losses in the field and staff left him second in command of the regiment for some six months after the battle. He spent the remainder of the autumn and the following winter in drilling his men and in perfecting them in all the duties of the camp and field. He was a strict disciplinarian and an accomplished drill master. At the same time he was thoughtful of his men and watchful of their comfort and welfare. The men became strongly attached to him and acquired that confidence in his leadership so essential to the efficiency of a regiment in the field.

In the following spring, the Twentieth regiment was a part of the army which went to the Peninsula under General McClellan. The duty there was particularly disagreeable as well as hard and dangerous. The weather was bad and the regiment was largely engaged in picket duty at the extreme outpost of the Union line. On the 24th of April, 1862, while in command of the picket, Captain Bartlett was out on the extreme front and while kneeling down and watching through his glass the movements of the enemy, he was shot through the left knee, the ball destroying the knee joint and shattering the bone for six inches below the knee. His leg was immediately amputated four inches above the knee joint, and Captain Bartlett's active service in the Twentieth regiment was ended. He bore the operation with Spartan courage. His single remark to a comrade standing by was, "It's rough, Frank, isn't it?" This and nothing more.

Captain Bartlett was sent to Baltimore and later to his home in Massachusetts. He rejoined his Harvard class in June and received his diploma with the rest. Though still belonging to the Twentieth, in the following September he was offered the command of the military camp at Pittsfield, where the Forty-ninth regiment, a nine-months' organization, was being formed. He accepted the commission and entered upon the work of organizing and drilling the regiment with his usual energy. So thorough was his service and so great was the confidence he inspired that when the officers came to elect a commander of the regiment, he received every vote cast and was duly commissioned Colonel of the Forty-ninth.

The regiment left Massachusetts November 28, 1862, and on

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January 28th following was ordered to New Orleans to join the army of General Banks. It had an active part in the campaign against Fort Hudson. Colonel Bartlett had brought it to a high state of efficiency and notwithstanding his crippled condition he was its active commander and led it in all its marches and campaigns. On Wednesday, May 27th, General Banks made his first disastrous assault on Fort Hudson. The Forty-ninth was in General Augur's division and held the center of the Union line. In front of the division there was first about half a mile of felled timber and abattis, and between the edge of the abattis and the rebel works was clear open ground. Unwilling to let his regiment go into action without him, he led it on horseback, being the only mounted man in the assaulting columns. Colonel Bartlett had disapproved of the movement and foresaw its failure, but his fears did not deter him although he well knew that his own chances of escape were very small. His regiment had got two-thirds across the slaughter pen, and just as he was shouting to his men to keep closed up around the colors, he was shot in two places. A buck shot struck his right leg and glancing down passed out through the sole of his foot. At the same instant a ball struck the joint of his wrist, shattering the bones. He fell from his horse and was carried from the field. A few days later, under a flag of truce for burying the dead, the Confederate officers said to the Union commander in charge of the burying detail, "Who was that man on horseback? He was a gallant fellow, a brave man—the bravest and most daring thing we have seen done in this war," and when told it was Colonel Bartlett, they said, "We thought him too brave a man to be killed, and so we ordered our men not to fire at him." The wound in his wrist proved very painful and he came near losing his arm. Once, indeed, the surgeons decided on amputation. Before they got ready to operate it had become dark and Colonel Bartlett asked them if they could not wait until morning, to which they assented. In the morning the wound seemed better and they again deferred the operation and as the improvement continued, it was never performed. Eventually the wound fully healed, but the wrist was permanently stiffened, and the use of some of the fingers of the hand was impaired.

Colonel Bartlett was taken after the battle to Baton Rouge, where he remained about three weeks, and from there to New

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Orleans. On July 23rd he sailed for New York, which he reached on the 31st. Before he left the South he was offered the Coloneley of a colored regiment, which General Andrews was then forming, but the offer was declined. The Forty-ninth reached Pittsfield on August 22nd and on September 1st its officers and men were mustered out of service, their term having expired.

From this time until the middle of April, 1864, Colonel Bartlett was in Massachusetts recovering his health. He was offered, by Governor Andrew, the Coloneley of the Fortieth Massachusetts (colored) regiment, then at Folly Island, Charleston Harbor. Previous to his discharge from the Forty-ninth he had accepted a commission as Colonel of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, a three years' regiment, and one of the four veteran regiments of the State, which was then being raised. He was to recruit as well as command the regiment. Governor Andrew told him that Secretary Stanton had promised that he would be made Brigadier-General as soon as the Fifty-seventh was full, though Colonel Bartlett at this time was but little past twenty-three years old. By the middle of April, 1864, the regiment was ready to take the field, and on the 18th of April it left Worcester for Annapolis, Maryland, and became a part of the first brigade, first division, Ninth Army Corps, under command of General Burnside. The corps joined the army of the Potomac just prior to the Wilderness campaign. On the second day of the Wilderness fight, the 6th of May, while leading his men, Colonel Bartlett was wounded just above the right temple. He was stunned and taken to the rear and sent to Washington. It was two months before he returned to duty. In the meantime, on the 14th of June, 1864, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of volunteers. From the time of his return until July 30th he was with his division as the Brigadier-General commanding the first brigade of Ledlie's division, Ninth Army Corps. The troops, as well as the field and staff, were under constant fire and both regiments and headquarter officers lost heavily. At the battle of the Mine at Petersburg on the 30th of July, General Bartlett's brigade led the charge into the crater. His men met and broke the first and second lines of the enemy and held on to the ground acquired where they fought for an hour, the hostile lines being but only a few feet apart with only a breast work between them. But at last, to save further slaugh-

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ter, and all hope of reënforcement or rescue being gone, General Bartlett surrendered to General Mahone, the Confederate commander. A shell had knocked off a bowlder of clay from the breast works which fell on to General Bartlett's wooden leg, crushing it and killing the man next to him.

He was carried prisoner in an ambulance to Petersburg, and the next day removed to Danville. He was without food, drink, or shelter for two days and part of the time delirious, such was his weakness and suffering. At Danville he was placed in the hospital where he was made more comfortable, but was still very ill. On the 7th of August he was sent to Richmond to be exchanged and was placed in the hospital in Libby Prison, where he remained until the 20th of September when he started for the North. His exchange was effected at the special request of the Secretary of War and was arranged for soon after his capture. The delay in leaving the rebel lines was occasioned by lack of transportation north.

General Bartlett reached home in a feeble condition, suffering not only from his wounds but from severe attacks of prison fever. He passed the winter and spring in Pittsfield. His health eventually so far improved that in April he applied for duty. Nothing came of it for some time and he applied again in May with a like result. In June, however, he was ordered to report to the commander of the Ninth Corps. In July his division was broken up, the troops being mustered out of service. On October 18, 1865, he sailed for Europe and did not return until the following June. In July, 1866, he was finally mustered out after a service of five years.

On October 14, 1865, he married Mary Agnes, daughter of Robert and Mary (Jenkins) Pomeroy. She is a lineal descendant of Eltwed Pomeroy, who came from England to Dorchester on the ship *Mary and John* in 1630. Six children were born of the marriage, of whom four survive, namely: Agnes Bartlett Francis, Carolyn Bartlett Kidd, Edwin B. Bartlett, and Edith Bartlett.

In the year following his retirement from the army General Bartlett purchased an interest in the paper mills at Dalton, Massachusetts, and went there to reside. In 1868 he was appointed treasurer and general manager of the Pomeroy Iron Works at West Stockbridge, and returned to Pittsfield. His close application to business and the exposure incident to the sudden changes from heat to cold in his business affected his health unfavorably and he

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was subject to attacks of diseases which had their origin in his army troubles. In 1872, he made a second trip to Europe, and was absent two months. On his return, he was placed in charge of the Powhattan Iron Works in Richmond, Virginia, an enterprise financed by Northern capital, and he lived in Richmond for three years, spending the summers in the North. He retained this position until his death. A severe cold contracted in Virginia in February, 1874, left him with a cough which was never cured. His health steadily declined, though his activities did not entirely cease until within a few months of his death.

On returning to civil life, General Bartlett began to take an active interest and part in public affairs. His early sympathies with the Democratic party disappeared amid the contests of the Civil War, and up to 1866 he acted with the Republican party, but he was not a radical and could not follow it in its Southern policy. Eventually both parties sought his alliance and influence. In 1866, he was urged to accept the post of Collector of the Port of Boston, but he refused, and the following year was named for United States Marshal for the district of Massachusetts, but the appointment was not made. He was also asked, in 1866, to accept a nomination for Governor by the Constitution-Union party, but refused to listen to the suggestion. The Republicans, in 1875, urged him to accept the nomination for Governor, but he declined this, and in the same year the Democratic party nominated him for Lieutenant-Governor even after he had refused the use of his name. This nomination he also declined. The only public position he appears to have held was in 1872 when he was a member of the Governor's staff. He did not act uniformly either with one party or the other, but held himself strictly independent, supporting that one which, for the time being, most nearly represented his political views. In the liberal Republican movement of 1872 he was deeply interested and his real party position at that time, and both before and after, was substantially the same as that of the men who led in that famous political episode.

While deeply absorbed in his business interests and closely watching the political life of the time, he was frequently called upon to serve as an orator on public occasions, particularly on occasions of a patriotic character or relating to events growing out of the war. He accepted these invitations, so far as his time and strength

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would permit, and rather unexpectedly discovered to his friends a remarkable gift of public speech. His addresses were thoughtful and able and set forth the highest ideals of patriotic citizenship.

General Bartlett's later years were filled with business care and responsibilities and they were years of suffering most gallantly borne. The disease which fastened itself upon him early in 1874 marched steadily forward and he died at Pittsfield December 17, 1876, of consumption, at the age of thirty-six years, six months and eleven days.

The military record of General Bartlett is hardly paralleled by that of any other soldier of the Civil War. He entered the army in April, 1861, a private, and he left it after five years a brevet major general. He was colonel of two different regiments, and at the age of twenty-four was a brigadier-general. He was wounded four times, lost a leg before he had been in service a year, and suffered all the pains and deprivations of prison life. Neither the hardships of the service, his intense suffering from wounds, imprisonment or disease, chilled his patriotism or dampened the enthusiasm with which he served his country. It was only when his command had been mustered out and the cause for which he fought had won sweeping victory, that he was ready to sheath his sword. He was the very highest type of the patriotic citizen soldier.

His was a well-rounded life though it fulfilled hardly more than half of the allotted three score years and ten. He died for his country as truly as if he had perished on the field of battle, and no words of the biographer can add to the impressive lessons, or exalt the high example which his life conveys.

In grateful remembrance of his eminent service to his country, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has placed in the Memorial Hall of the State House a fine bronze statue of General Bartlett, on the pedestal of which is the following inscription:

WILLIAM FRANCIS BARTLETT

A VOLUNTEER IN THE CIVIL WAR

MAJOR GENERAL AT THE AGE OF TWENTY FOUR

FOREMOST TO PLEAD FOR RECONCILIATION BETWEEN NORTH
AND SOUTH

BORN 1840 DIED 1876

FREDERICK ORIN BASTON

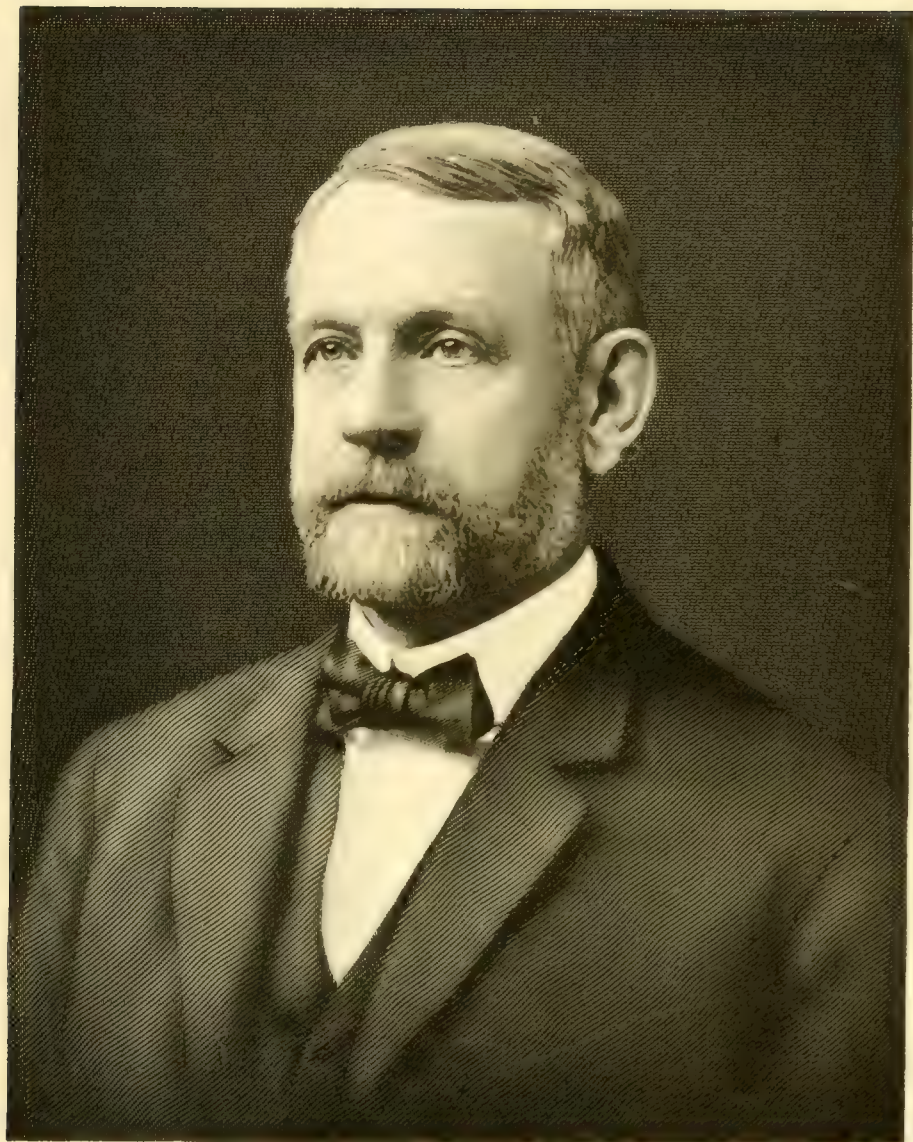
FREDERICK ORIN BASTON for many years indentified with the financial interests of the town of Natick, Massachusetts, was a native of Bridgeton, Maine, where he was born January 14, 1852. He died August 11, 1913. His father was Hiram Baston, born November 22, 1811, died December 13, 1883. His mother was Mary H. Thompson. His grandfathers were Archibald Thompson and Jason Baston, and his grandmother was an Emerson, cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson. The profession of his father was a wheelwright and in later years a wool dealer. His marked characteristics were humor and high sense of honor. The family is of English origin, the family name upon the other side being Boston.

Like many of the substantial men of New England Mr. Baston's early life was passed upon a farm and his earliest occupations were those connected with farm life. He was fond of telling the story that when he was but ten years of age he sawed and split ten cords of wood, hauled it to the shed and piled it up unaided.

That his religious education was not neglected is shown in the fact that before his tenth birthday anniversary he had read his Bible through in course. His fondness for reading clung to him through life. Very early he read Irving's "Life of Washington" and the heroes of the American Revolution were very real persons to him.

He attended the public schools and the Academy at Bridgton, Fryeburg Academy and Bowdoin College, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1875. Three years later he received the Master's degree. At once, upon graduation, he began a career as an educator in the capacity of principal of the High School in North Berwick, Maine. From this place he came to Massachusetts, settling at Natick where for three years he was the principal of the High School. Then for five years he occupied a similar position in the High School of Wellesley.

The year 1886 closed his career as an educator, for in that year he became the assistant cashier of the Natick National Bank. After



Frederick O. Baston

FREDERICK ORIN BASTON

three years in this position he became the Treasurer of the Natick Five Cents Savings Bank in which position he continued to the time of his death. He occupied a seat in the School Committee of Natick for six years, and for nearly a score of years was a Trustee of the public library of the town, known under the name of the Morse Institute, and for a number of years was its Treasurer.

While not classed as a club man Mr. Baston was connected with several organizations. In college he was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. He retained his college affiliations through membership in the Bowdoin Club of Boston. He was a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston and of the Real Estate Exchange, of which last named organization he was a member of the executive committee. His religious affiliations were with the Congregational Church. In his summers Mr. Baston was fond of returning to his native State of Maine and engaging in the sport of fishing in the streams which flow through the thick woods of those regions.

July 7, 1884, Mr. Baston was united in marriage with Mary Olive, daughter of Foster T. and Mary (Jones) Hobbs, of Gloucester, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Baston have no children.

From his own experience and observation Mr. Baston offered this suggestion to young Americans as to the principles, methods and habits which he believed would contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in our American life, and will most help young people to attain true success in life: "Greater respect for parenthood and a deeper affection for home life which should be made surely as attractive as the outside world has to offer."

Mr. Baston's more private life kept in pace with his public efforts. He mingled with his fellows in all the relations of a friendly neighbor and a good citizen. He was enterprising in endeavor, practical and sound in judgment, conscientious and painstaking in all his actions, and cordial in his intercourse. He was a friend unflinching, faithful and helpful. He gave to his family life the best type of a loving and devoted husband.

Death came suddenly upon him when he was at the fullness of his strength, and in the height of his usefulness, yet the life which he lived was completed. His work was well done, for he was a good and faithful servant.

JAMES ALEXANDER BILL

JAMES ALEXANDER BILL, for more than a quarter of a century prominently identified with the Business, Social, Political, and Educational life of Springfield, Massachusetts, was born April 16, 1852, at Lyme, Connecticut. He died at his home in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 15, 1909. He was the son of James Alexander Bill, born March 30, 1817, died February 1, 1900, and Ann Selden Lord.

His paternal grandfather was Judge Lodowick Bill, born October 9, 1784; he lived over four score years and died in Lyme, Connecticut. The maternal grandfather was Joseph Lord of Lyme, Connecticut. His paternal grandmother was Betsey Geer of Ledyard, Connecticut. His maternal grandmother was Phœbe Burnham of Lyme, Connecticut.

James A. Bill's ancestors were of English origin, the name being among the oldest in all England. It can be traceable in Shropshire County alone for a period of 500 years. The first of the family of whom we have special account was Doctor Thomas Bill, born in Bedfordshire in 1490. He was an attendant physician upon Princess Elizabeth, and was one of the physicians to Henry VIII and Edward VI. The most conspicuous member of the family in England was William Bill LL.D., born in Hertfordshire about 1505. Many honorary degrees were conferred upon him. In June, 1560, he was installed the first dean of Westminster, and was the only person who ever held at the same time, the three important positions of Master of Trinity, Provost of Eton, and Dean of Westminster. He died in July, 1561, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, where to-day his altar tomb can be found, and an inscribed tablet to his memory. In 1613 there appeared in London one John Bill, a printer for King James I. He published a collection of the works of the King himself, of which only one copy exists in this country, and it can now be seen in the New York City Library. He printed Bibles and Prayer Books, and copies of the New Testament. A number of these Bibles can be found in the American Bible House in New York City, carefully preserved in a



James A. Pill

JAMES ALEXANDER BILL

private room, under lock and key. It is supposed he was the father of John Bill, who with his wife, Dorothy, and several small children, emigrated to this country before 1635. They settled in Boston where the records show that John Bill died in 1638.

Their oldest son, James, was born in England in 1615. After the death of his father, the mother lived with him and together they bought, in 1639 or 1640, a house and garden of Robert Means on land which must have been on or near Sudbury Street, and there they made their home. James Bill was buried in Copps Hill Burying Ground, and when the history of the Bill family was written, his gravestone was still standing. During the period of revolutionary history, the descendants of this family distinguished themselves in the patriot cause.

James Alexander Bill, was born and reared in a country town, his father having a large farm on which he raised fancy stock, which he exhibited at State and County fairs. The boy received his early education in the public school which he supplemented by much home reading and study. He had a strong desire to study law and would have done so had he been able. Beside law and history, he was much interested in finance and began the study of bookkeeping as a home study. This was the beginning of his becoming an expert accountant in later years.

His home influences and surroundings tended toward frugality, honesty and self-reliance. To stimulate these, the father gave the boy in early life, hard manual tasks to perform on the farm, obliging him to assume considerable responsibility in directing and leading the men in his employ. In this way the youth early learned habits of industry, faithfulness to duty, tactfulness in dealing with men, and the value of money in its use. The father strongly believed in giving the growing boy regular tasks to perform, increasing in responsibility with his years and also encouraging the habit of self-reliance in the matter of providing his own spending money.

When nineteen years of age, he was engaged as clerk and purser on a freight and passenger steamer running daily on the Connecticut River between Hartford and Saybrook Point. He continued this for four summer seasons thus earning the money to enable him to attend Poughkeepsie Business College from which he graduated in the spring of 1874.

JAMES ALEXANDER BILL

The following year Mr. Bill came to Springfield as freight agent of the Connecticut Central Railroad at the time the road was opened to traffic.

A year later he entered the employ of the Union Envelope Company as bookkeeper. When the Union Envelope Company was consolidated in 1878 with the National Papeterie Company Mr. Bill became bookkeeper of the combined companies. He was a man of marked persistency and exceptional business ability. Consequently he gradually rose to a position of importance in the company.

When P. P. Kellogg retired from the firm Mr. Bill was made a member of the firm and later became treasurer and manager of the corporation when it removed to its present location at Orleans and Quincy Streets.

Mr. Bill sold his interests in the National Papeterie Company with the intention of retiring from business, but he could not reconcile himself to inactivity, and he became interested in the Springfield Knitting Company, holding the office of Secretary, Treasurer and Manager at the time of his death. He was also Secretary of the Blake Manufacturing Company and was interested in the Rush Cutlery Company till it was dissolved.

Mr. Bill was an ardent worker in the Royal Arcanum, being a member of Pynchon Council of Springfield, but as a whole, he was not a club man and preferred to make his home his club.

In politics he was a Democrat and one always in accord with the best interests of his party; a conservative rather than a radical. He was unanimously indorsed for the common council from Ward 2 by Democrats and Republicans and held a seat in the council for five consecutive years. During his term of service, he was the means of the City Government appropriating money to make the use of the City Library free to all residents. He was offered the mayoralty nomination of his party several times, as he was offered other offices, but declined, not caring for high office. He was a member of the fire commission for three years and was for three years on the School Board. He was a tireless worker in everything he undertook.

Mr. Bill was a member of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Aid Committee, organized at the time of the Spanish-American War, for the purpose of collecting and distributing money and needed supplies

JAMES ALEXANDER BILL

for the use of the 2nd Regiment on their return from the war, and while in temporary encampment at Montauk Point. Mr. Bill spent several days with the soldiers, doing all in his power to relieve the sickness and suffering among them. Upon their return he also cared for them and their families, when necessary.

Mr. Bill was an attendant of the State Street Baptist Church giving freely of his time and means, and was frequently one of the teachers of the young men's Bible class.

Mr. Bill was married October 2, 1879, to Ella Beckwith, daughter of Alfred P. and Sarah C. Beckwith, of Lyme, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Andrew and Nancy (Hudson) Beckwith, also of Lyme.

The Beckwith family originated in Scotland by the marriage of Sir Hercules de Malabisse, a descendant of one of the Norman followers of William the Conqueror, and Lady Dame Beckwith Bruce, daughter of Sir William Bruce, who inherited a title and lands from his ancestor, Sir Robert Bruce, the progenitor of the royal Bruces of Scotland.

Lady Beckwith Bruce inherited an estate called "Beckwith" and because of a desire to perpetuate this name, the husband was obliged to change his name for it, by a marriage contract dated 1226.

One branch of the family emigrated to this country in 1687 and settled in Maryland. One Mathew Beckwith, a descendant of another branch, came to this country in 1635 and settled at Saybrook Point, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. He is the ancestor of by far the larger number of the American Beckwiths, and his descendants are to be found in every State of the Union and Canada. Mrs. Bill descended from this line, direct. Mr. and Mrs. Bill had one son, Raymond R. Bill, who is married and lives in Springfield.

In summarizing Mr. Bill's business and political career, sagacity was manifest in all concerns in which he was called to act a part.

In speaking of Mr. Bill, his wife said:—

"Upon his death, there was a passage of Scripture which fastened itself upon my mind, as a thoroughly fitting eulogy, namely:—

"I have fought a good fight,
I have finished my course,
I have kept the faith."

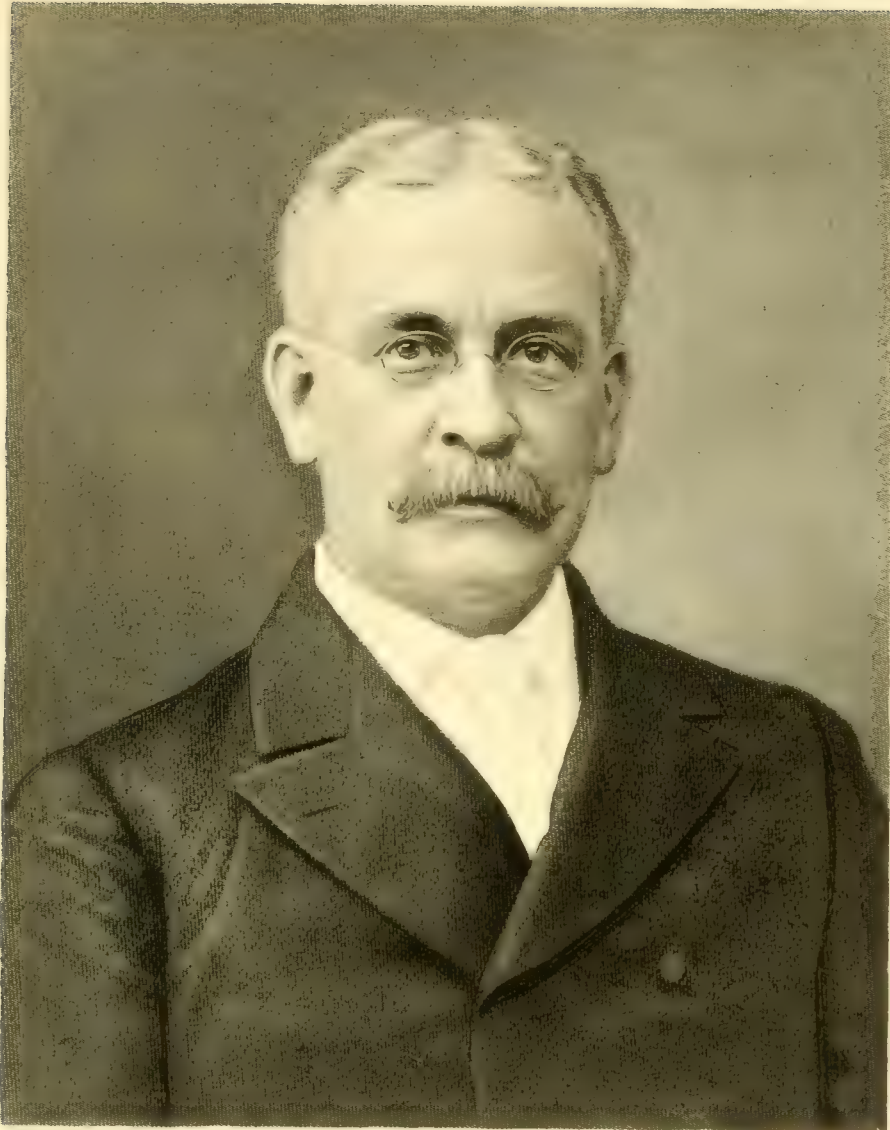
FREDERICK ADELBERT BISBEE

IN the village of Nunda, Livingston County, New York, on February 28, 1855, Frederick Adelbert Bisbee was born. His ancestors were English and one Thomas Besbedge (Bisbee) was a passenger from England on the ship *Hercules*, which landed at Scituate Harbor in 1634. Some twenty-six of Dr. Bisbee's ancestors fought in the War for Independence. His father, Hiram Alonzo Bisbee, was born July 12, 1826, died July 11, 1896. His mother's maiden name was Mary Jane Hand. His grandfather Nahum Bisbee was born July 14, 1790, died August, 1864. The names of his grandmothers prior to marriage were Maria Hollenbeck and Mary Jacoby.

His father was a miller and his most marked characteristics honesty of purpose and work, and gentleness of spirit. The things which interested Frederick as a lad were literature, nature and sports. His early life was spent on a farm and he grew up amid the varying activities incident to rural employment. He was "chore boy" in those early years, filling out the full meaning of the phrase from day to day. His mother exercised a strong influence upon him and he owes much to her counsel and inspiration in the forming of his character. In pursuing an education, young Bisbee had many difficulties to encounter, the most emphatic being sickness and poverty. He persevered until he gained for himself a place among thinking men, a wide information and literary aptitude of no mean order. He read with avidity books of travel and exploration and, so far as possible, journeyed himself through this and other lands, thus adding to his book knowledge the knowledge which comes from observation and contact.

The public schools of New York State opened the door for his educational career and later he pursued a special professional course in Tufts Divinity School, graduating in 1877 with the degree of B.D. Twenty years afterwards his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of S.T.D.

At the age of fifteen, he learned the trade of printing and became a reporter on the Binghamton, New York "Daily Times." Later he entered the ministry of the Universalist Church, and was settled in



Frederick A. Busey

FREDERICK ADELBERT BISBEE

the pastorates of Spencer, Massachusetts, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. New church edifices were built in both places during his ministry. He also edited the monthly magazine "Today" 1894-1896 and became editor-in-chief of the Universalist Leader at Boston, Mass., in 1898, thus entering the field of journalism which for years had been his ideal lifework and from which he had never allowed his mind to wander. Though the duties of these various industries were many, he has found time to take interest in affairs affecting the community in which he has lived. He has been Library Commissioner at Spencer, 1879-1881, Chairman Finance Commission 1906-1908, Chairman School Board 1909-1910, Arlington, Massachusetts, Secretary Universalist State Convention, Pennsylvania, 1885-1897; Member Executive Committee International Council of Religious Liberals, 1907.

He has written one book, "A Summer Flight," an illustrated volume of travel, also various booklets: "The Gospel for Today;" "What is Universalism?" "Key to the Kingdom of Heaven;" "Why I am a Universalist," and "What It is All for."

In social and fraternal orders he has held membership as follows: — Masonic order, Religious Education Association, International Peace Union, Boston Press Club, Philadelphia Contemporary Club, Tufts College Club, American Academy of Social Science, National Liberal Club of London (Honorary), and the National Geographical Society.

In politics he is a Republican, though he has voted independently when in his judgment candidates have not represented the Republican party.

Dr. Bisbee was first married to Hannah T. Bradley 1880. From this union one child was born, Marion. Mrs. Bisbee died in 1886. In 1891, the 28th of June, Dr. Bisbee was married to Matty, the daughter of James and Martha James Gally, granddaughter of Judge George and Martha Abbot James, and of John and Jane Gally. Two children were born to them — John Bancroft and Eleanor, both of whom are living.

The advice which this successful minister and journalist offers to young Americans is this: "Know some trade well. Read much, write much and work hard. Have for your ideals personal purity, honesty, patriotism and religious convictions." If the youth of America should follow this we need have no fear of American manhood in the days to come.

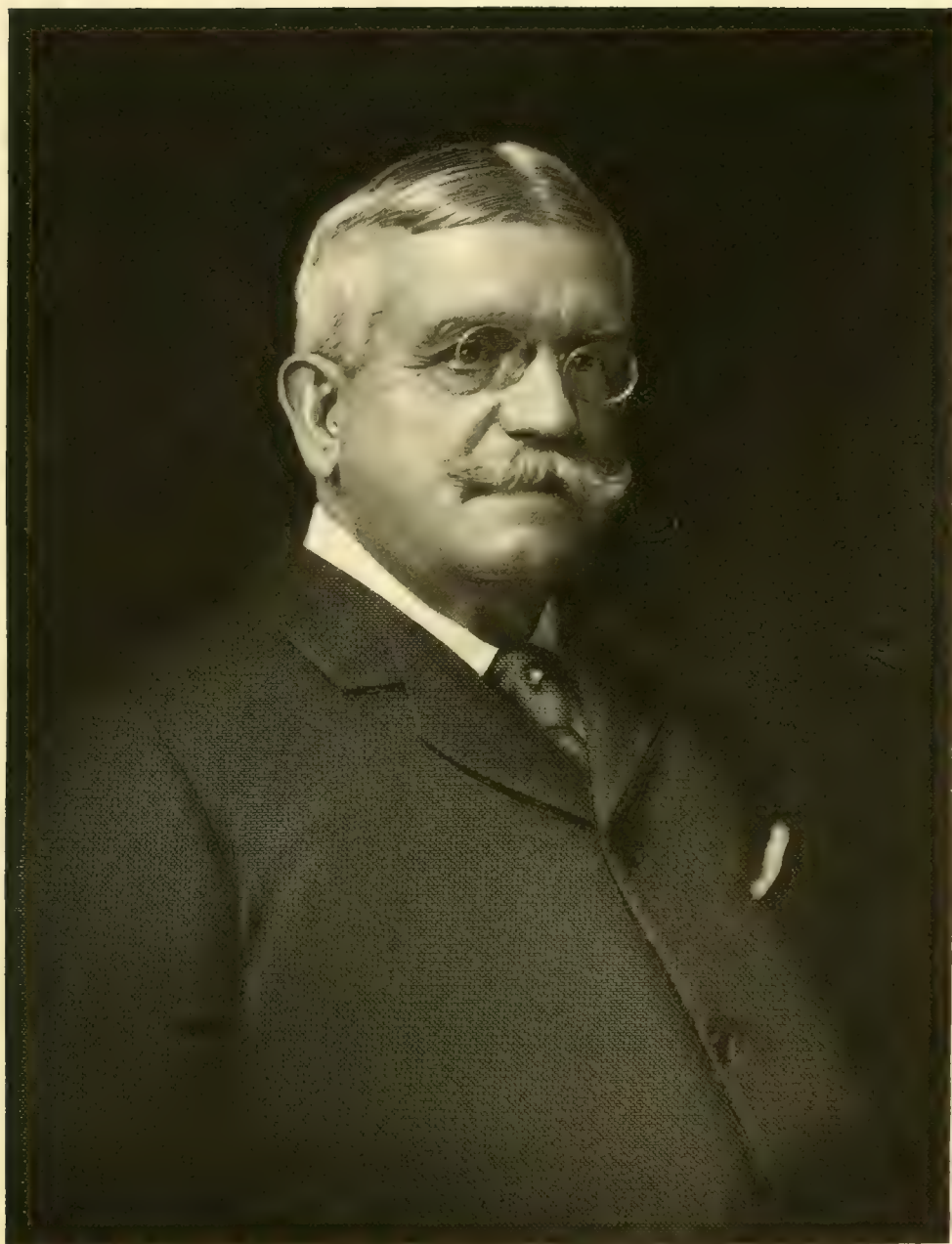
HENRY WALKER BISHOP

HENRY WALKER BISHOP was born in Lenox, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, June 2, 1829. He died at Seabright, New Jersey, September 28, 1913. He was a son of Henry W. and Sarah (Bulkeley) Bishop. His father was a lawyer of note and for many years was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; he died at a ripe old age on April 13, 1871. His grandparents were Nathaniel Bishop and Betsey Taintor. Henry W. Bishop, Junior's mother was a daughter of Captain Charles Bulkeley. She was a woman of high ideals whose influence for good was very strong upon the moral and spiritual life of her family.

Henry W. Bishop spent his boyhood in Lenox, attending the public schools of the town and later becoming a student at the Lenox Academy where he fitted for college. He entered Williams College and after remaining there a short time changed to Amherst College where he graduated in 1850. He then attended the Harvard Law School and later continued the study of law with his father, Judge Bishop. In 1856 he removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he entered upon the practice of law, continuing his residence and professional duties in that city for upwards of half a century.

Not long after Mr. Bishop settled in Chicago, Judge David Davis, then the presiding judge of the Federal Circuit, appointed him Master in Chancery for Chicago, and he continued to hold this office until his death in 1913. It was a position of honor and responsibility, requiring great judicial acumen and thorough knowledge of law, and the fact that Mr. Bishop administered the official duties of the office continuously for nearly fifty years is ample proof that he was well fitted to hold the position.

Mr. Bishop was twice married. By his first marriage he had a son, Henry Walker Bishop, 3rd, whom he almost idolized. The son entered Williams College, and died while a student there, in 1885. His second marriage was to Miss Jessica, daughter of Colo-



Henry W. Bishop

HENRY WALKER BISHOP

nel Robert Pomeroy, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Bishop survives her husband, also their daughter, Jessica, now Mrs. Spencer Turner of New York City.

After his marriage to Miss Pomeroy, Mr. Bishop bought the site of the Pomeroy Homestead in Pittsfield. Later he purchased an estate nearby and built a fine country seat which he and his family occupied every summer.

Mr. Bishop always kept up his interest in his native town and was a member of the Lenox Club until his death. Pittsfield received many benefits from his becoming a summer resident there. Soon after the death of his son he built the Henry W. Bishop, 3rd, Memorial Training School for Nurses. The structure was completed in 1889 and presented to the House of Mercy Corporation of Pittsfield. During the twenty-five years of its existence, this useful and valuable memorial gift has proved of ever increasing service to the citizens of Pittsfield and adjacent towns.

During his long residence in Chicago, Mr. Bishop was a well known man in social, literary and professional circles. He was a member, and during the World's Fair was President, of the Chicago Club and for some years was a Director of Crerar Library of Chicago. Mr. Bishop superintended the building of the Union Club of Chicago and was its President for the first seven years.

The last year of Mr. Bishop's life was a year of well earned rest.

Among the many tributes to his memory the following from Honorable William W. Gurley is here quoted:

"It was my privilege to be intimately acquainted with Mr. Bishop for nearly forty years and I knew him as one man rarely knows another.

"His estimable qualities of mind and heart appealed to me from the very beginning of our acquaintance.

"He was a gentleman under all circumstances and all aggravations. He was courteous, gentle and kind, without indecision of character. He was frank and upright and no one ever doubted the sincerity of his convictions, however unpopular they for the moment might be. Time in almost every instance vindicated those convictions. He was always just, and although there passed through his hands an enormous volume of business involving the most diversified interests and values running annually into mil-

HENRY WALKER BISHOP

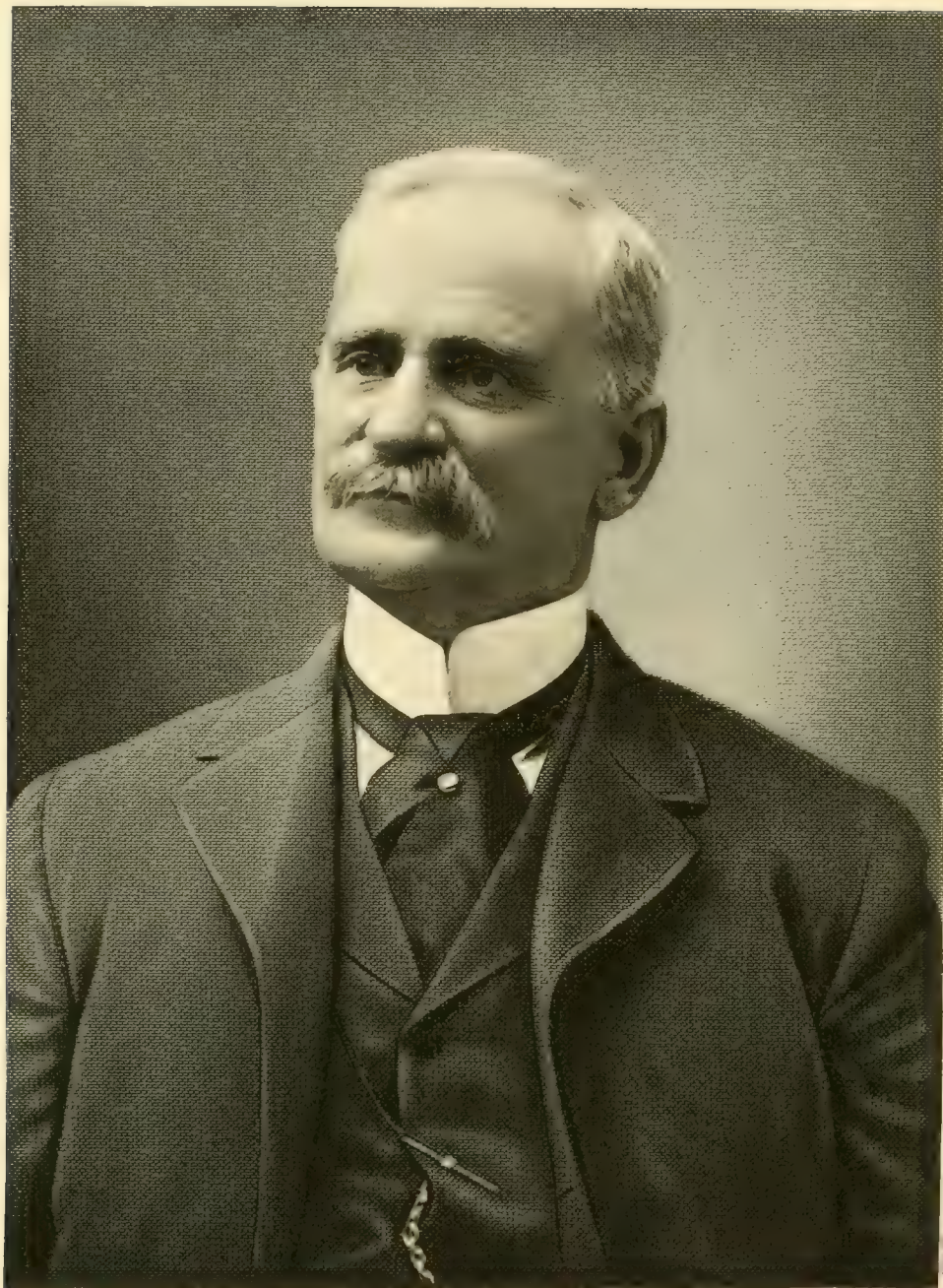
lions of dollars, no one ever suspected that he was influenced by any other consideration than the desire that justice should be done to all. Another distinguishing characteristic was his infinite patience, which never failed him.

“He occupied, for nearly half a century, a high position of trust as Master in Chancery appointed by the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, and for many years was sole Master in Chancery in the Northern Division of that District. During that period thousands of cases were referred to him for report upon both the facts and the law and with very rare exceptions his reports were uniformly accepted and approved by the courts and, what is still more rare, were almost always accepted as right and just by the defeated as well as the successful party.

“I do not think Mr. Bishop ever lost a friend whom he made, and his friendships were legion, as the conduct of his office brought him in contact with thousands whom the citizen in private life would not meet. He had the absolute confidence of the judges of his court. He stood high in the community in which he lived and his reputation for integrity, ability and conscientiousness was excelled by none. Mr. Bishop had the faculty, not vouchsafed to many, of attracting to himself the respect, admiration and love of those with whom he was brought in contact. He was dignified without being stiff or harsh. He detested hypocrisy and sham, but never forgot the frailty of human nature and the sympathy due to weaknesses and misfortune. He took a lively interest in the well-being and welfare of others and every impulse with him was a kindly one.

“His life was an exceedingly busy one and so continued until within a year of the time of his death.

“The example furnished by his industry, devotion to duty, absolute integrity and courteous treatment accorded to all alike, has fixed a high standard which his successors may well emulate and which none will be able to surpass. That example, especially to the young men of his profession, for whom his sympathy was deep and toward whom his aid was constant and helpful, has been and will continue to be of incalculable benefit. The beneficent influence of his life will not terminate with his peaceful repose in the quiet cemetery at Lenox.”



John J. Bright

JOHN JOSIAH BRIGHT

JOHN JOSIAH BRIGHT is one of the Directors of the Boston Elevated Railroad Company and has had experience in many different occupations in life, which have given him that knowledge of men and affairs so necessary for such a position.

He was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1832, his father being a farmer and ice-dealer who was highly respected for his industry and perseverance. His immigrant ancestors may be traced back to Joseph Bright, who came over from England about 1639 and settled in Watertown.

As a boy he worked on his father's farm both before and after school and received his education at the Hopkins Classical School of Cambridge and in the Comers Commercial College. He began the active work of life in Philadelphia as the Manager of the Carpenter Ice Company, a choice to which he was naturally led by his experience obtained in his father's business. He has had some experience in newspaper work, having served on *The New York Mirror* as a reporter, and has served in the militia for twenty years as a private.

His politics are Independent Democrat. He is associated with the Unitarian denomination and finds his chief relaxations in hard work and reading the newspapers.

The influence of his mother was particularly strong on both his intellectual and spiritual life and he believes that the work he did in school days was helpful in forming his character.

"HONESTY, TRUTH AND PERSEVERANCE," "EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE" is the counsel he gives to young Americans who would achieve true success in life.

He was married on November 20, 1862, to Julia M., daughter of Captain Samuel and Julia Sargent, and to them eight children were born.

A varied business experience extended over a series of years has enabled Mr. Bright to grasp the details of many a business problem readily as well as to act promptly when such action is needful, when duties relating to a directorship in the Boston Elevated Railroad Company are under consideration.

ELISHA DEWEY BUFFINGTON

BORN of strong New England stock in Swansea, Massachusetts, on November 4, 1836, Elisha Dewey Buffington was the sixth in descent from Thomas Buffington, who came from Scotland to America probably soon after 1650, and settled at Salem. Thomas married Sarah Southwick, the daughter and granddaughter of a Quaker. They seem to have escaped persecution and lived a very quiet life at Salem. Benjamin, their son, moved with his wife to Swansea about 1700. Family tradition has it that about fifty families went from Salem to Swansea and bought the titles to the land of the Indians as was the custom of the Quakers. Benjamin Buffington had a deed which is now in the possession of the family, and shows that he bought 300 acres of land of Mr. Marcy, who was the only one of the settlers not a Quaker.

Elisha Dewey Buffington was born and brought up on the old Buffington homestead, originally purchased of King Philip and which has been in the possession of the family for 200 years. One of the family writes:—"The Buffingtons have all been Quakers down to E. D. Buffington of Worcester, and he was a thorough Quaker in principle, although a few years before his death he joined the Unitarian Church, to which his wife belonged."

Elisha Buffington had the early training which came to all New England farmers' sons of his generation. Performing the usual round of work on a large farm, made him strong in body, self-reliant in spirit, and gave him a sense of responsibility. He went to the district school in his native town, and later, while still a boy, worked on his father's farm in the summer, and attended the Academy at Warren, Rhode Island, in the winter, walking four miles to school and back every day.

At the age of eighteen, in 1854, he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. His stay in California was short, and he returned home by way of Lake Nicaragua. We soon find him teaching school in Lansing, Michigan, and at the same time studying for



E D Buffington

ELISHA DEWEY BUFFINGTON

the practice of medicine. As a summer excursion he walked from Michigan to Pike's Peak and back.

Finding himself not perfectly fitted for the profession of medicine, he left Lansing, and returning to Massachusetts, he entered a druggist's store in Fall River, where he learned the business, which this time proved to be congenial, and one in which he was to achieve success.

In 1862 he bought the drug store of William H. Goulding, in Worcester, Massachusetts, where Buffingtons' store is at present, and started in the drug business for himself.

He married, November 4, 1867, Charlotte Eaton Walker, daughter of Benjamin and Charlotte (Eaton) Walker. Her father was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, but lived most of his life in Worcester. Her mother, daughter of Nathaniel Eaton, belonged to one of the best of the old Worcester families. Mr. and Mrs. Buffington had no children. Mr. Buffington died November 19, 1900, after a short illness at his home in Worcester.

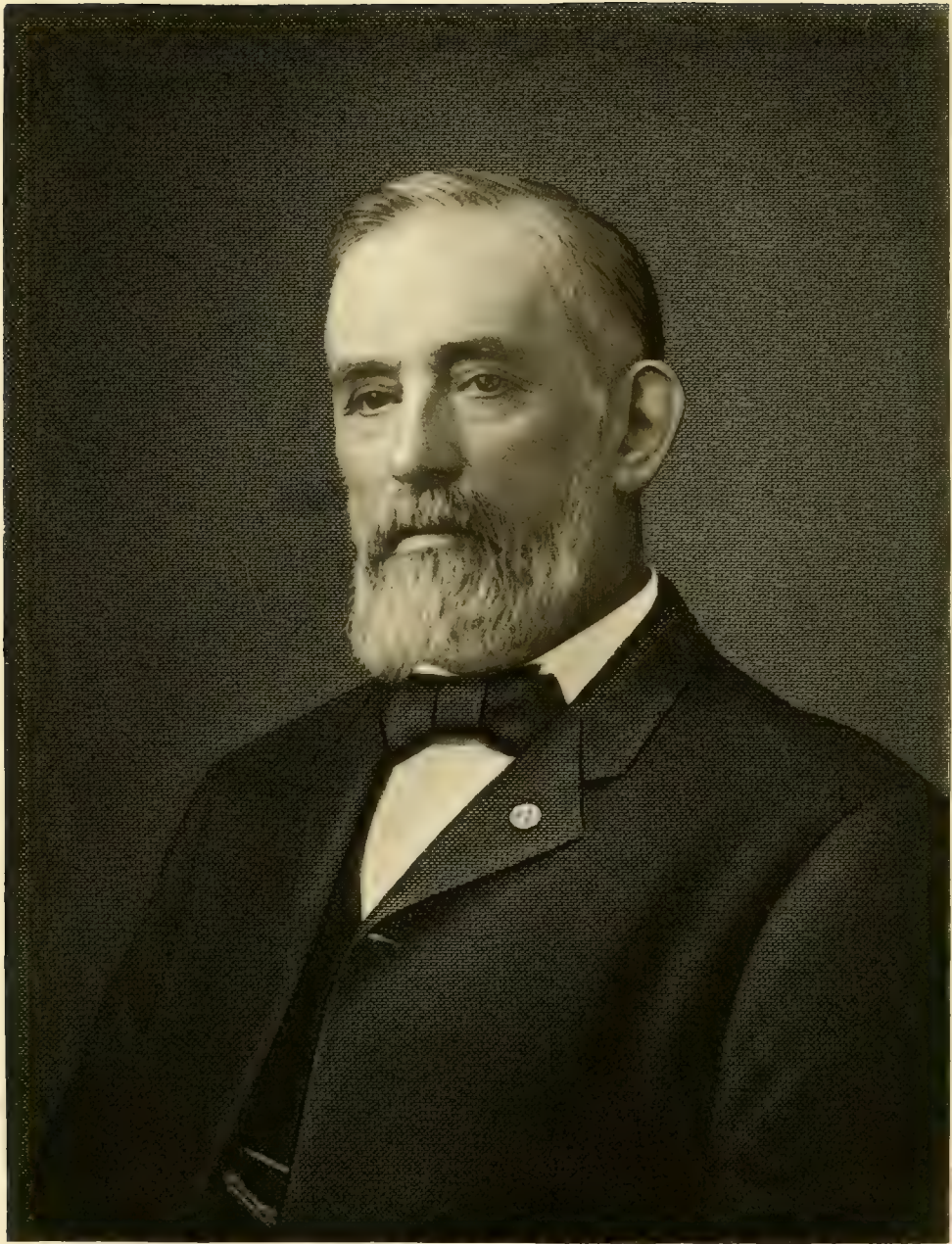
In politics he was a staunch Republican, and was a member of the Home Market Club of Boston. He was fond of travel and had the means to gratify this taste. He made many trips abroad, and brought home many artistic and interesting souvenirs of his travels. His house is fitted with treasures collected on his trips to other parts of the world. He was a liberal contributor to the Worcester Art Museum Corporation. He was also a member of the Society of Antiquity, the Tatnuck Country Club, the Worcester Club, the Commonwealth Club, and a Director of the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Mr. Buffington was attracted to outdoor life from boyhood and was an enthusiastic sportsman, especially in fishing. He was a member of the Oquosic Angling Club, composed of enthusiastic and regular anglers in the Rangeley Lakes. He was practically the founder of the hatchery of the Fish Commission at Wilkinsville, and had an earnest desire to have Lake Quinsigamond properly stocked with fish. In 1893 he was appointed a member of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission, was very active in propagating and preserving fish and game, not only in Worcester County, but throughout the State and was serving his third term on the State Commission at the time of his death.

There could be no better or more appreciative tribute to the

ELISHA DEWEY BUFFINGTON

character of Elisha Dewey Buffington than that published in the *Worcester Spy* of November 20, 1900, from the pen of one of his closest and dearest friends, Col. E. B. Stoddard:—"He belonged distinctly to that class of men, who, without early advantages of education, have by their own native intelligence and energy made their way to recognized positions of prominence and influence in the community. Mr. Buffington began at the bottom of the ladder, so far as worldly advantages are concerned, but was not destined to stay there. He was gifted with rare common sense and quick insight, and easily took in the essential conditions of any situation. Success was no accident with him. He saw the path to it, and followed it with the necessary self-denial and persistence to accomplish his object. Whether in the accumulation of property or the keeping of it by judicious investment, his judgment was always of the soundest. But though he thus acquired a large competence, he was by no means a mere money getter. He knew not only how to get it, but how to spend it. He always looked upon money as a means, not as an end. He had a large range of interests and was constantly engaged in making investigations into many subjects. His knowledge of nature of plants and animals especially was wide and accurate. Perhaps no man in this community had a better command of everything relating to game, not only the haunts and habits, but the game laws and usages and the best method of propagation and protection. He had also a genuine interest in art, not merely of American and European art and artists, but various forms of art in the East, where he traveled extensively and observed intelligently. His large collection contains not only pictures of unusual merit and high value, but also tapestries, ceramics and other objects of rare excellence. His taste in this direction was fully shared and greatly assisted by his accomplished wife. Even in his recreations, as whist and chess, he was not content with any superficial practice of the game, but always wanted to go to the bottom of it and find its underlying mathematical principles. Above all, Mr. Buffington was a steadfast friend and genial companion, and it is his cheerful, loyal and affectionate disposition that will be longest remembered by those who knew him best."



Alfred Bunker.

ALFRED BUNKER

ALFRED BUNKER, an eminent teacher in the public schools of Boston, after a devoted service of forty-five years in that city, the last twenty-five years of which period he was master of the Quincy School, having reached the age limit, was retired in 1909, and became "Master Emeritus."

He was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, on the 14th of February, 1838. His father was James Madison Bunker (1811-1873), a lawyer who had been a teacher for several years, and who was a Register in Bankruptcy for Bristol County and Judge of Probate in Nantucket. The immigrant ancestor, was George Bunker, who came from England some time between 1640 and 1650, and settled in Topsfield, Massachusetts. This George Bunker was a son of William Bunker (Bon Cœur) of Nantes, France, who was driven to England by religious persecution.

The mother was Sarah West, daughter of Paul West. Other immigrant ancestors were Thomas Chase, who settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1638; Peter Folger, Martha's Vineyard, 1635; Christopher Hussey, Lynn, 1632; and Tristram Coffyn, Newbury, 1642; all from England. Both grandfathers, Paul West (1778-1862) and Reuben Ramsdell Bunker (1775-1855), were distinguished for their enterprise and success as captains of whale ships, in the days when the whaling industry was most prosperous in Nantucket.

As a boy, Alfred Bunker, displayed no special tastes or interests which appear to have had any marked influence on the course of his later life. An active, observant lad living with well-to-do parents in a busy seaport town has the best of opportunities for training in practical things; and these opportunities young Bunker did not neglect. He had, as he says, an early bent for a mechanical occupation—a bent which he did not wholly outgrow, which very likely accounts for the fact that, when manual training became a part of the regular school work in Boston, this new branch of in-

ALFRED BUNKER.

struction was more heartily appreciated and more intelligently managed in his school than it was in many others. In boyhood and youth he enjoyed the advantages of the very excellent schools of Nantucket. After finishing courses in the High School and in the Coffin School (an endowed academy in Nantucket) he became a teacher for a short time in a private school; and then entered the State Normal School at Bridgewater to prepare for his chosen profession. After graduation he taught town schools in Attleboro, West Bridgewater, North Bridgewater, Chilmark, Hingham, and Quincy. Five years of such experience as this, gave him a good preparation for a submastership in the Boston schools. As submaster, Mr. Bunker served twenty years (1864-1884) in the Quincy School and in the Comins School; with a short interval of service in the High Schools of Weymouth and Somerville and as Master twenty-five years in the Quincy School, retiring in 1909.

He maintained high ideals of thoroughness and accuracy in school work, exercised a vigorous but just discipline over his school, and evoked the loyal support of his corps of assistants by evincing an ever ready spirit of helpfulness to them in their difficulties and trials. The feeling of his teachers and associates towards Mr. Bunker were pleasantly demonstrated by a banquet and presentation at the time of his much regretted retirement.

Aside from his unstinted devotion to his school, Mr. Bunker has displayed untiring industry in the promotion of the professional interests of teachers. He was for six years the Secretary, and for six years the Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association. He was indefatigable in his efforts, with others, to secure the enactment of the law creating the Boston Teachers' Retirement Fund Association; and since the organization of that association, in 1900, has been the industrious Secretary of its Board of Trustees.

Mr. Bunker lives in Roxbury, is the senior deacon of the First Church there, and consequently is a Trustee of the Roxbury Latin School. He is a life member of the American Unitarian Association, a member of the Unitarian Club, a member, and for three years President of the John Eliot (Church) Club, a member of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, a member and for three years President of the Sons and Daughters of Nantucket, a member and for two years President of the Chase-Chase Family Association, a Vice President of The Massachusetts Civic Alliance, a Director

ALFRED BUNKER.

of the John Howard Industrial Home for Discharged Prisoners, a member of the Unitarian Temperance Society, and a member of various other philanthropic and civic associations.

He has always been a Republican in politics, and an active participant in local affairs.

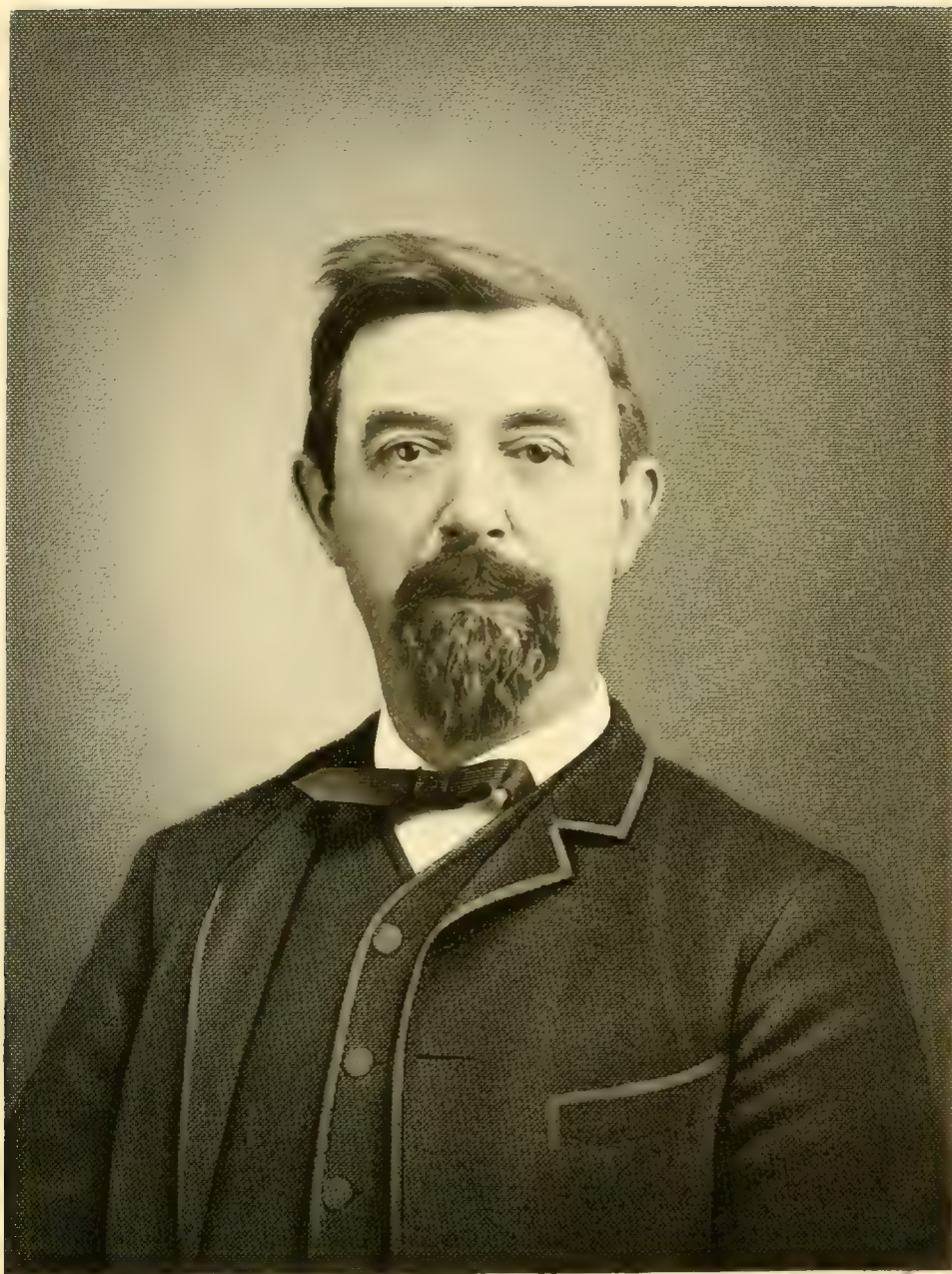
He married, August 15, 1864, Cordelia Mitchell, daughter of John Simpkins and Lydia (Samson) Barker, a descendant from Robert Barker, who came from England some time between 1640 and 1650, probably. Of three children born to them, the one now living is Clarence Alfred Bunker, A.B. (Harvard, 1889), A.M., LL.B., a Boston lawyer.

Mr. Bunker's earnest words of advice to young Americans are: "I would urge upon all young Americans to set a high value upon personal character founded upon high principles followed with unswerving integrity, to mark their lives with indomitable industry even amid discouragements, to manifest a generous public spirit; if employed, to be thoroughly loyal to the interests of their employers, and if employers, to be heartily considerate of the interests of those whom they employ."

WILLIAM JOHN BURKE

WILLIAM JOHN BURKE was born November 18, 1837, in St. John, New Brunswick. His parents were passengers on a sailing ship bound from Ireland to the United States. The ship was forced to make a harbor at St. John through stress of weather. While still an infant, his parents moved to Boston, where, after receiving an elementary education, he obtained employment first in a sawmill, then as a teamster, and soon after was an apprentice in a boiler shop. As he gradually acquired a knowledge of the practical part of boiler construction, he realized the necessity for an education if he were to master his trade, and while still in his teens began a systematic study of mathematics and mechanical drawing. How well he succeeded not only in his studies but in his work is shown by the fact, that at the age of twenty-one years he was made foreman over 200 men in the Charlestown Navy Yard. In 1868 he accepted a position as foreman of the Erie Basin Iron Works, Brooklyn, New York, remaining there until 1869, when he accepted the position of Superintendent of the Boiler Department for the Woodruff & Beach Iron Works, Hartford, Connecticut, at that time one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States. There he remained until 1872, when he engaged in business for himself, retiring, however, after a few years, on account of the great business and financial depression of that period.

For many years thereafter, he was engaged in the grocery and provision business in East Boston, relinquishing the business to other members of his family to accept the position of Inspector of Elevators and Buildings for the City of Boston. Here he labored until 1887, when the Directors of the East Boston Ferries prevailed upon him to accept the office of Superintendent of the East Boston Ferries. The new duties which he assumed were executed and his work performed with the same high degree of hon-



William J Burke

WILLIAM JOHN BURKE

esty, care, skill and efficiency, which had marked all his previous endeavors. He retired in 1895.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Burke led a very active and busy life in his various charges, he still found time to interest himself in public affairs. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Boston Common Council, and served in that capacity three terms. In 1879, '81, and '82, he served as a Representative to the General Court from East Boston, speaking on many important measures and earning the confidence and respect of all, regardless of political belief. In early life, he showed a decided fondness for oratory and literature, and was an omnivorous reader. For many years he spoke throughout the Commonwealth in the interest of political candidates, and was widely known as an eloquent and convincing speaker. During the formative period of the old Irish Land League in Massachusetts, he gave unselfishly of purse, time, and voice, in behalf of the movement, and was instrumental in establishing many new branches of the League.

Having rounded out a long life in the exercise of those virtues which win the generous regard of our fellow-citizens, he passed away, leaving behind him a legacy of simple faith, of unbroken loyalty to duty, of conscientious tolerance for the sincere convictions of others, even when opposed to him, of unfaltering belief in the effectiveness of lofty ideals, of tireless service for the welfare of the city he loved, and of generous help in all movements that helped either to lighten the burdens of the bread-winner or to brighten the pathway of the toiler.

ALBERT WILLIAMS BURTON

ALBERT WILLIAMS BURTON was a man whose usefulness as a citizen has made him worthy of commemoration. The men who in the prime of manhood were active in the heroic period when the nation was struggling for its very existence, especially deserve that a lasting record should embalm their names and tell the story of their lives.

Albert Williams Burton was born in Foster, Rhode Island, December 19, 1831, and died at Buttonwood, Rhode Island, July 24, 1909. He was the oldest child of Elliot Lee and Bernice (Williams) Burton. His father was born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, October 20, 1803, and his mother at Foster, Rhode Island, November 8, 1806. His mother had for her pioneer ancestor no less a personage than Roger Williams. The subject of this sketch, therefore, was a descendant, in the eighth generation, of the founder of Rhode Island and first and foremost exponent in America of the theory of the absolute freedom of the individual in matters of religion.

In his childhood Mr. Burton's educational opportunities were limited to the district school threemonths in summer and three months in winter until he was twelve years of age, and for four years thereafter to the winter terms only. When sixteen years of age his parents moved to East Killingly, Connecticut, where for six months he worked in the cotton mills, and then on a farm, in Gloucester, Connecticut.

At the age of eighteen he shipped on a whaling voyage, bound for the Arctic seas, on the ship *Ocean*, Captain Smith. On this voyage he encircled the globe, his ship touching at the Azores, Sandwich Islands, Hongkong, and Japan. He spent altogether thirteen years at sea, making numerous voyages along the Atlantic coast. At the close of his experience as a sailor he was mate of the ship *Mary J. Mifflin*, engaged in carrying supplies for the army of General McClellan.

Leaving the sea, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Massachusetts Battery, at Wrentham, February 20, 1864, and saw much hard and



Albert W. Burton



ALBERT WILLIAMS BURTON

honorable service. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, New River, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, the Crater and Trenches at Petersburg, Fort Steadman, and at the fall of Petersburg. He received an honorable discharge, July 15, 1865, and was mustered out at Readville. At the close of the war he returned to his home, and engaged with the jewelry manufacturing business of H. F. Barrows, at North Attleboro, Massachusetts.

Acquiring a thorough mastery of this trade, he went to Plainville, Massachusetts, and for two years was in the employ of Lincoln, Tiffany & Bacon. In 1872 the Plainville Stock Company was organized for the manufacture of specialties in jewelry, and Mr. Burton was one of the incorporators. This company was a success from the beginning, and never more so than at the time when Mr. Burton retired, March 26, 1909, to enjoy the rest called for by his advancing age.

He attended the Methodist Church at Plainville and gave liberally to its support. The organ of this church was his gift. He was a member of George H. Mantein Post, No. 133, G. A. R., and served as senior and vice-commander, and as quartermaster many years. He married at Wrentham, June 22, 1857, Mary Ellis, daughter of Edward Renouf and Susanna Dale Bennett, and granddaughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Randall. Of their five children, three are living, viz.: Albert Edward, who is a jeweler; Maria Lincoln (Burton) Noble, and Bernice Elliot (Burton) Hatch. Mr. Burton was genial and lovable as a man. He knew how to bring comfort and relief to many a poor heart and aching mind and body. His life was a noble one. It had earned for itself ample appreciation before it closed, and it ended in honor. He left a record of good deeds which will remain always a fond and living memory in the hearts of all who knew him.

EDWARD NAHUM CAPEN

EDWARD NAHUM CAPEN was born in Boston, June 24, 1838, and died in Dorchester, February 6, 1915. His earliest ancestor coming to America was Bernard Capen, who was of sturdy English stock and came from Dorset County, England, to Dorchester in the ship *Mary and John* about 1630. Bernard Capen's descendants took active part in colonial affairs, and one of them, Robert, the great grandfather of Edward Nahum, held two commissions from King George III between 1763 and 1768. In the Revolution he served in the patriot armies.

The father, Nahum Capen, a man of high ideals, was born April 1, 1804, and died January 8, 1886. He was widely known as an author and a publisher. He published the first volume of Edgar Allan Poe's works. He held the position of Postmaster of the City of Boston from 1857 to 1861.

He was a public spirited man of decided ideas having a wide acquaintance with the distinguished men of his day. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1874 by the Washington and Lee University of Virginia.

The mother, Elizabeth Ann More, was a woman thoroughly interested in the welfare and education of her children. Her influence on their moral and spiritual life was very strong.

Edward Nahum Capen was brought up in a home presided over by parents who knew the value of industry and integrity and who taught their son the value of a sound character.

Mr. Capen received his education in the private schools of Boston and was graduated from the Dorchester High School but did not enter college. His first occupation was that of Secretary to his father while the latter was Postmaster of Boston. On retiring from that place in 1861 he took the agency of the Aladdin Oil Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and held the place for ten years. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Frederick B. Pierce under the firm name of Capen & Pierce. The firm were general dealers in oils



Edw. M. Capen

EDWARD NAHUM CAPEN

and were located on Custom House Street, in Boston. In 1875 this firm was dissolved and the firm of Capen, Sherman & Sprague was organized, later was Capen, Sprague & Co., which continued until 1885 when the business was sold out. Mr. Capen was then with the Standard Oil Company for thirty years until his death.

He was a Trustee of the Mount Hope Cemetery from 1891 to 1895 and was also a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Algonquin Club and the Dorchester Club.

Edward N. Capen was always true to the traditions of his religious training and having early connected himself with the First Parish Church, Unitarian, in Dorchester, he always gave to its service all of his energy and allegiance.

Originally a Democrat and later Independent in politics, he never solicited or held any political office. He left behind him the record of a good citizen, a loyal friend and generous associate. In all his activities, whether in business or social life, he endeared himself to those with whom he was connected, who loved to see the kindly glance of his eye, to feel the cordial grasp of his hand and hear the words of sympathy and good cheer which were always upon his lips. Busy man that he was, he was never weary so long as there was work to do or a worthy cause to aid. Cheerfulness, courage, and strength radiated from him wherever he went. The sunshine which he imparted was the reflection of the sweetness and light in his own mind and heart, and when he passed away he left a large circle of friends to mourn his death.

Mr. Capen resided nearly all his life at the old family home "Mount Ida" in Dorchester. He took deep interest in whatever concerned the community and was ready with wise counsels and helping hand to aid every good cause which meant the uplift of the people or the improvement of the city. He was never married, and left as his nearest relatives two sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Barry, and Mrs. Mary Anna Capen Thacher, both of whom are residents of Dorchester.

Among the many tributes to Mr. Capen's memory the following is quoted, as an appreciation:—of Miss Abbie Farwell Brown:

"Edward N. Capen, of happy memory. It takes but a few brief hours to translate what was the happy Presence into the happy Memory. But the happiness itself, which was the keynote of a beautiful life, sounds in his name perpetually, a comfort and an

EDWARD NAHUM CAPEN

inspiration. Surely the fine old phrase, 'of happy memory' never more aptly applied to a man than to dear Mr. Capen. It is a wonderful thing when a man who has passed a long, busy, useful, responsible life leaves behind him a name full only of joyous reminder and bright association. Good citizen, loyal associate, kind friend, generous home-maker,—in every relation of life he endeared himself to all who neared his sunny presence. The day was made the happier for every one who met the glance of his kind eyes, the hearty grasp of his hand, the pleasant voice, the merry word. The years live brighter in the memory of many because of his thoughtful kindness, his generosity, his brave, sturdy, buoyant nature.

"Mr. Capen's sympathy was so broad, his friendliness so wide, that he leaves a host to mourn his passing. He loved 'people.' He lent something of his sweet, benignant spirit to every casual encounter. Because he so loved his fellow-folk, so gave himself to friendliness, Mr. Capen's life unfolded as a continuous, beautiful adventure. Busy as he always was, lengthened as were his days, burdened with many responsibilities, cares and anxieties, his brave soul never wearied till his work was done. He never coveted lazy leisure. He never grew weary or blase or pessimistic. He enjoyed his work. He brought to it his buoyant enthusiasm and freshness. He went from it to wholesome play with simple-hearted delight, throwing himself into that with equal enthusiasm. Mr. Capen had too a child's faith and optimism, trust in God and in man. His spirit remained ever young. In these days of general gloom and uneasiness, bad feeling and war, we can ill spare a life consistently set to make the world a pleasanter place in which to live. Well-beloved, well-honored, well-deserving, Edward N. Capen of happy memory, has passed from active good citizenship to the citizenship of peace."



Theodore F. Chapin

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN CHAPIN

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN CHAPIN was born in Middlebury, Wyoming County, New York, May 31, 1844, his parents being William J. and Adaline M. (Bradley) Chapin, the family being of English Puritan descent. His father being a farmer, he had as boy the usual work and chores of a country boy, and this discipline was later of value in assisting him to work his way through college. The father was a clean Christian gentleman, of good judgment and strict honesty, and his mother's influence was particularly felt in his mental and spiritual development.

Up to the age of fourteen, he attended the district school, which was of the usual country type. Even as a boy, he had a great liking for reading, his preference, however, being for history, and particularly biography, to the exclusion of fables and fairy tales. Later, with the period of adolescence, a taste for fiction developed. Growing up in the country, nature and scenery affected him strongly.

He attended Middlebury Academy, Wyoming, New York, 1860-1864. In April, 1865, he enlisted in the First New York Dragoons, but was honorably discharged in June of the same year. In 1866 he entered the University of Rochester, graduating in 1870 with his A.B. degree, his alma mater later conferring on him the honorary degree of A.M. His college years were a period of hard, earnest work, as the young man was obliged to make his way through by his own efforts. His ambition had been to take up the study of medicine, but circumstances preventing its realization at the time, he began the career as a teacher which was to be his life work. His first position was that of principal of Satterlee Institute, Rochester, New York (1870-1871). The next year he was principal of Painted Post, New York Union School, then of the Albion, New York, Academy (1872-1874); and then instructor in Greek and natural sciences at Cook Academy, Montour Falls, New York (1875-1879).

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN CHAPIN

He was then able to spend a year in study abroad, attending the Polytechnicum of Munich, Germany, where he specialized in chemistry.

Returning home, he was principal of Ward School, No. 5, Elmira, New York (1880-1882), and of Ten Broeck Free Academy, Franklinville, New York (1882-1887), and instructor in Greek and German in the Reading, Pennsylvania, High School (1887-1888). While there, he received the call to the Lyman School, which opened an opportunity for service which he was unable to resist.

The Westboro institution had been a State reformatory, or virtually a prison for young offenders, and had been carried on as a prison rather than a school. In 1884, the Massachusetts reformatory at Concord was opened, and the age for commitment to the Westboro school reduced to fifteen years. The old building was given up and a new location selected, on a fine hillside where open houses and playgrounds were provided for all the grades of boys. Efforts were made to interest the boys in the learning of trades, in addition to work on the farm and in their gardens, but for some reason the mechanical instructors failed to secure the interest of the boys, and the results had been disappointing.

When Mr. Chapin took hold, he was already familiar with the best methods of the time for instruction in manual training. A fund donated by Theodore Lyman making the experiment possible. When its success had won for it a place in the regular school training, the field was broadened, and additional work-rooms and more instructors provided. In the face of unintelligent criticism, Mr. Chapin held to the ideas which were to prove so successful.

Realizing the benefit to boys of athletic sports and exercises, he labored to have them given proper opportunity. While in a school of the character of the Lyman School, to which wayward boys are committed by the State, strict discipline is a primal necessity. He placed his reliance rather upon the personal influence of the teacher.

The records have shown that seventy-five per cent. of the boys turned out from the Lyman School have become earnest, useful men and citizens, including in their ranks successful, professional men, teachers, and manual training instructors. The good results of the system can therefore scarcely be denied.

In 1907, after eighteen years' continuous service, Mr. Chapin decided to retire. As an expression of opinion as to the value of Mr.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN CHAPIN

Chapin's work at Westboro, the following was said by one of the trustees of the school:

"The Lyman School is one of the best of its kind in the world, and it will stand as a monument to the industry, the constructive ability and the unselfish devotion of Superintendent Chapin. The school is his school. His name will always be associated with it by those who have worked there with him, while boys whom it has sent forth to be better members of society will remember Mr. Chapin as their best friend and as one whose exemplary life commands their respect and is worthy of their imitation."

In 1908, the State of New York decided to establish a new training school for boys, and Mr. Chapin's assistance was sought in the capacity of expert adviser, which position he held until 1912.

Mr. Chapin has adhered to the Republican party, while not active in politics. His study of political economy, however, has led him to believe in free trade as a principle, and on this issue he differs from the platform of his party. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

His favorite diversions, out-of-doors, are bicycling and lawn-tennis. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa Fraternities.

He modestly says of himself: "I am simply a plain plodder, who has made the most of moderate abilities, a sound body and very mediocre opportunities for an education. I have always found doors of opportunity for service standing open, and have been fortunate enough after entering to render such service as I was capable of."

The points which he emphasizes as of value to young people in the aim toward true success are contact with men of large mold and large ideals, intimate acquaintance with biography of men who have achieved and the history of our country; begin observing and recording observation as early as possible, training thereby as largely as possible the senses. Cast observation in language; practice telling things so people will listen; acquire the habit of rapid reading.

Mr. Chapin was married on October 26, 1870, to Maria A. Bacon, daughter of William and Julia (Burrows) Bacon, the Bacons being a Connecticut family. Of their three children none are now living.

BENJAMIN PIERCE CHENEY

THE Cheney family of America harks back to Colonial origin. John Cheney was registered a member of the church in Roxbury in 1635, and the next year moved to Old Newbury where he soon achieved prominence as a freeman, serving again and again on the Board of Selectmen. In 1654 he was appointed on the Committee whose duty it was to effect improvements in the town. He was a patriarch in Israel, enriching the community with six sons and four daughters. The sixth of his sons was Peter who died in 1695 at the age of fifty-six. He was the owner of several mills in Newbury. His wife was Hannah Noyes. Their son, John Cheney, was a house carpenter and mill-wright, who married Mary Chute, and died at the good old age of eighty-four. Their son, John Cheney moved to Sudbury where he was a farmer and member of the town cavalry company. He died when forty-eight years old. His wife was Elizabeth Dakin and their son Tristram, who inherited the farm and was a pillar of the church at Sudbury, married Margaret Joyner and died in 1816 at the age of ninety. Their son, Elias, was seventeen years old at the outbreak of the Revolution, but he entered the Second New Hampshire Regiment and served two years in the campaigns in New York, New Jersey, and Maryland and Virginia. He was severely wounded at the battle of Ticonderoga and so escaped the terrible winter at Valley Forge, but later, having recovered, he rejoined his regiment and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781. He returned to Hillsboro where he married Lucy Blanchard of Antrim. Their son, Jesse, was born in 1788 and married Alice, a daughter of James and Alice (Boyd) Steele of Antrim. He was a blacksmith by trade—a man of distinguished integrity and sobriety. He died in 1863 at the age of seventy-five, having been a widower for fourteen years.

His son, Benjamin Pierce Cheney, was born at Hillsboro, New Hampshire, August 12, 1815. He died at his home "Elm Bank" South Natick, Massachusetts, July 23, 1895. He received the rudi-



W. H. Murray

BENJAMIN PIERCE CHENEY

ments of a common-school education in his native town but at the age of ten began to help his father in the blacksmith shop. Before he was twelve he was employed in a country store and tavern at Francestown and at sixteen began driving the stage between Nashua and Exeter, continuing this strenuous and responsible occupation for five years. It was a drive of fifty miles and there was then no rivalry with railways. He carried many distinguished passengers and formed life-long friendships. Among those whom he saw frequently was Daniel Webster who always prized him for his character and ability. He soon won high repute for his skill as a horseman and for the carefulness and efficiency with which he performed his manifold duties. Men came to have such confidence in his honesty and intelligence that they entrusted to him large sums of money consigned to various banks.

The value of combinations of industries was beginning to be recognized and when several stage-lines radiating through New England and into Canada were united into one company, he was selected and engaged as general agent and principal manager, with a large salary for those days. He found it for his advantage to take up his residence in Boston.

In 1842 he joined with Nathaniel White of Nashua and William Walker in the express business between Boston and Montreal, under the firm name of Cheney and Company's Express. Ten years later he purchased the business of Fisk & Rice's Express, controlling the route between Boston and Burlington, Vermont, by way of the Fitchburg Railway. He subsequently consolidated other express companies covering routes in various directions and so founded the United States and Canada Express Company, the branches of which extended to all parts of New England and the provinces. This great enterprise proved to be immensely successful. It attracted the attention of William Harnden and other founders of the American Express Company, and in 1879 there was a consolidation of their interests. Mr. Cheney became one of the directors and a treasurer of this corporation and held these positions until his retirement from business. He had a remarkable grasp of detail and extraordinary capacity for keeping full and accurate accounts. His tireless industry was not in any way affected by a misfortune which happened to him in 1852, when, returning from Canada, he lost his right arm in a railway accident. He was

BENJAMIN PIERCE CHENEY

all the time on the watch for widening the scope of the express business, the future of which, he saw, had unlimited possibilities in this great and growing country. He soon made important connections with the Wells, Fargo & Company's Express and became interested in the early transcontinental railway enterprises. He helped to finance and manage the Northern Pacific Railway; he invested largely in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system and took a prominent part in the San Diego Land and Town Company, of which he was a director for many years. He was one of the founders and directors of the Market National Bank of Boston and of the American Loan and Trust Company.

He amassed a large fortune and was everywhere recognized as a leading spirit in the world of business and finance. His leading characteristics were scrupulous honesty, unshaken tenacity of purpose and positive convictions. He was perfectly outspoken in his views and no one ever could question his loyalty to those interests in which he was engaged. When disaster overtook the great system of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railways and many persons, including some of the directors, realizing that liquidation meant a great decline in the value of its securities, sold out as speedily as possible, he refused to avail himself of inside information, stood by with the smaller share holders and bore the inevitable loss when the foreseen crash befell. One of his associates, the late Isaac T. Burr declared that he had never known a man to possess a greater sense of honor or a sounder business judgment.

Although early poverty had prevented him from acquiring the education which he would have coveted, he made up for it largely by wide reading, especially in history and standard fiction. He became an active member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society. He early made up his mind to help give to others what he himself had lacked and he gave widely and wisely to the cause of education. He presented Dartmouth College with a fund of \$50,000 and founded an academy in a small settlement in Washington Territory. In honor of his generosity this place was named Cheney. Few causes appealed to him in vain; and no one but himself knew what was the extent of his benefactions. In 1886 he presented the State of New Hampshire with a statue of Daniel Webster by Thomas Ball and when it was dedicated in Concord, he made a brief speech, expressing his satisfaction at having been

BENJAMIN PIERCE CHENEY

able to commemorate so fitly "a son of New Hampshire, who as a patriot was unexcelled and as an orator and statesman was without a peer."

When he retired from active business he devoted his leisure with the greatest enthusiasm to the care and beautification of "Elm Bank," an estate of 198 acres on three sides of which flowed the historic Charles. It was situated in Dover near South Natick where the Apostle John Eliot preached to the Indians. At South Natick it was laid out in picturesque combination of lawns, gardens, driveways, groves and meadows. One of its treasures was a group of five trees planted by Eliot's Indian converts.

He had a wide circle of friends and entertained with lavish hospitality. He had a charming manner and a cheerful disposition and in all the relations of life he was high-minded and gracious.

In June, 1865, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Asahel and Elizabeth Searle (Whiting) Clapp, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. She was a lineal descendant of Nicholas Clapp, one of the founders of Dorchester and reckoned among her ancestors, Captain Roger Clapp and Major-General Humphrey Atherton, men distinguished in the early military and civil affairs of the Massachusetts Colony. Through her mother she was descended from the Rev. Samuel Whiting, whose wife, Elizabeth St. John was a sister of the Lord Chief-Justice of England in the reign of King Charles I. They had five children—three daughters and one son surviving to maturity. The son, Benjamin Pierce Cheney, Jr., was graduated from Harvard University in the Class of 1900.

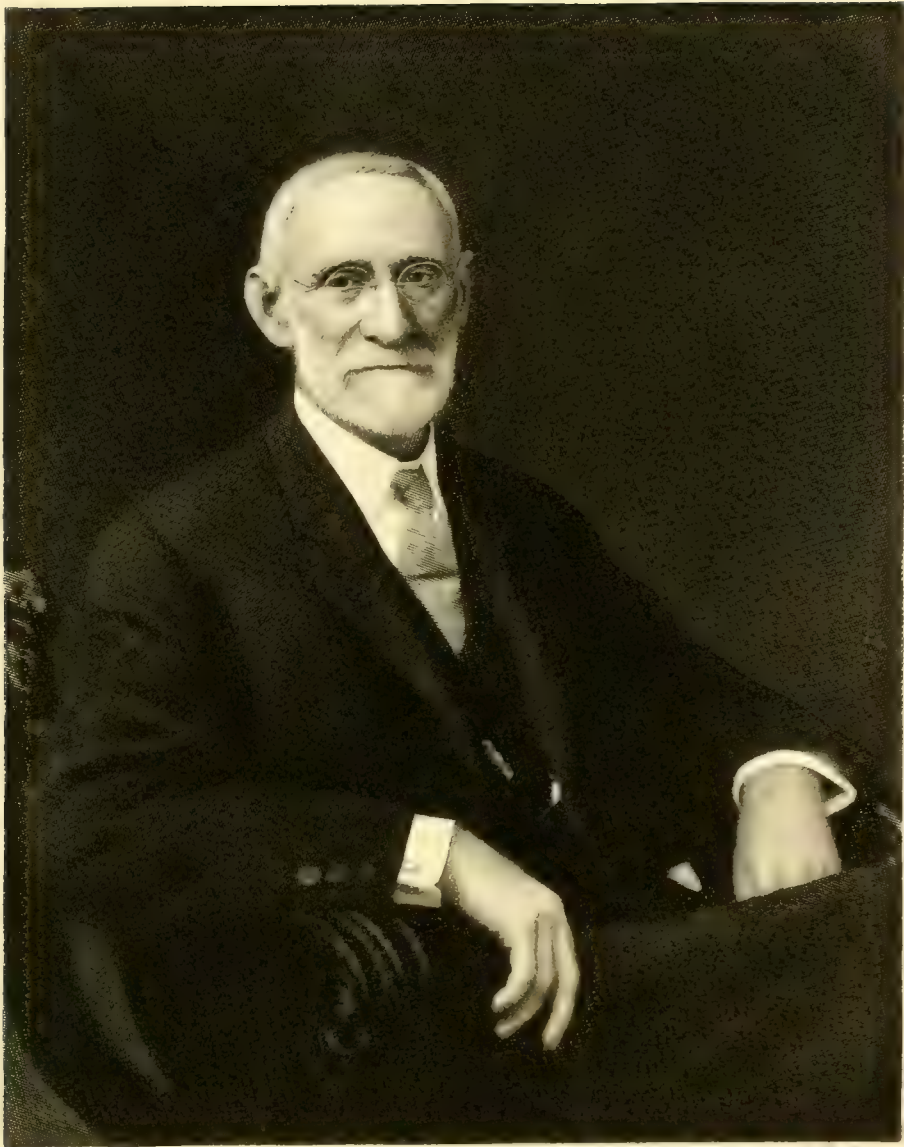
Hon. Richard Olney pronounced this eulogy on the life and character of Mr. Cheney: "Mr. Cheney was one of the self-made men of New England and possessed in large measure the qualities to which their success in life is attributed. From his youth up, he was temperate, industrious, and persevering, and resolute in his purpose to better the conditions to which he had been born. He brought to its accomplishment great native shrewdness, a kindly, cheerful, and engaging disposition, a sense of honor, the lack of which often seriously impairs the efficiency of the strongest natures, and an intuitive and almost unfailing judgment of human character and motives. The reward of his career was not merely a large fortune accumulated, wholly by honorable means, but the respect and regard of the entire community in which he lived."

DWIGHT CHESTER

DWIGHT CHESTER, insurance underwriter, city official, legislator, banker; was born in Maryland, Otsego County, New York, March 2, 1835. He died at his home in Newton Center May 4, 1914. His father, Alden Chester, was a son of John and Fanny Chester of Groton, Connecticut, grandson of John, great-grandson of John and Mary (Starr) Chester and great second grandson of Captain Samuel Chester an officer of the British Navy who came to Boston from England in 1662 and removed through the wilderness to New London, Connecticut, where he established his home. (Captain Samuel Chester was a son of Sir Robert Chester who was knighted by James I in 1603 and a direct descendant from the Earl of Chester through whom he was collaterally connected with Robert I (Bruce) King of Scotland. Alden Chester was also a descendant of Elder William Brewster of the *Mayflower* through the marriage of the first John Chester to Mary Starr.

Alden Chester was a mechanic and was married in 1834 to Mary H., daughter of Oliver and Rachel Ensworth Chappel of Maryland, New York. Their son, Dwight Chester, engaged in the manufacturing business in Westford, New York, after leaving school and from 1862 to 1866 he engaged in the Produce Commission business in New York City. In 1866 he removed to Boston to assume the management of the Ætna Life Insurance Company in that city for New England and he was still representing that company in the insurance firm of Chester & Hart at his death.

Mr. Chester before leaving Westford, New York, had served that town as clerk and supervisor. He was married first September 7, 1862 to Mary J., daughter of Rufus and Elizabeth Campbell Storrs of Worcester, Massachusetts, and secondly July 26, 1894 to Anna C., daughter of John and Catharine (Post) Sullivan of Montezuma, New York. By his first wife, who died October 10, 1891, he had two daughters, one dying in infancy and the other, Mary Edna, an



Dwight Chester



Dwight Chester

DWIGHT CHESTER

artist, at the age of thirty-eight. On removing to Boston Mr. Chester made his home in Newton Centre, Massachusetts, where he was a prominent member of the First Baptist Church, president of the Newton Centre Trust Company, and treasurer and trustee of various charitable and religious societies. He served the city of Newton as a civil service examiner, as a member of the Common Council 1876, 1877 and 1878, as a member of the board of aldermen 1879, 1880, 1881, 1883 and 1884, being president of the board during four years of his term of service. He also represented his district in the Massachusetts legislature 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894. He was elected to membership in the Boston Baptist Social Union, in the Boston Life Underwriters Association, in the Neighbours' Club of Newton Centre and in the Brae Burn Country Club. He was by inheritance a Son of the American Revolution.

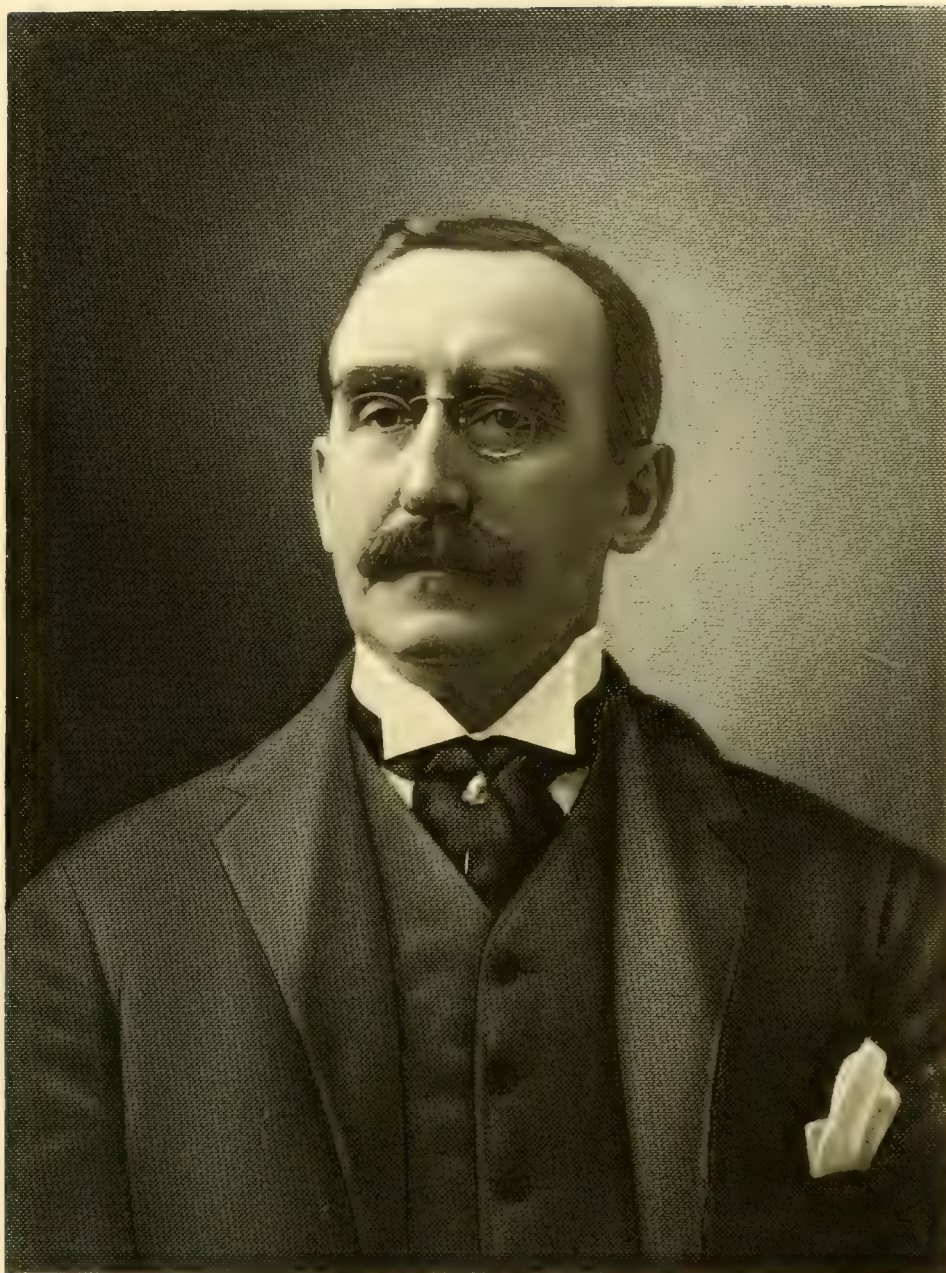
Mr. Chester's advice to young men seeking to make a mark in the world, as gathered from his own experience was "Follow the precepts of David, Solomon and Jesus." His was a well-rounded character and he gave of himself and his means to promote the interests he cherished.

ALFRED CLARKE

ALFRED CLARKE of Boston, President of the Operating Companies, of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies, and Vice-president of The Light, Heat and Power Corporation of Boston, and prominent in lighting and engineering circles, was born in Leicester, England, June 4, 1849, son of Thomas Alfred William and Susanna Clarke, both of whom came of families who played a prominent part in civic life in Leicester. Mr. Clarke's grandparents were William and Susanna Clarke, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Scott. A granduncle was with Wellington through the Peninsular Campaign and at Waterloo, and a great-grandfather was an active leader in the great reform movement that swept through England during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.

Mr. Clarke early in life realized that if he was to get an education it must be through his own efforts. To that end he started work when but a little more than twelve years old. He was apprenticed to George Stevenson, the noted locomotive builder at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Later he was with Hawthorne Brothers in the same locality, in the manufacture of marine engines. He attended evening classes connected with the Department of Science and Arts, South Kensington, London, where he evinced a love for mechanics, mathematics and chemistry. It was here he laid the foundation of his great mechanical knowledge which has stood him in such good stead during the past thirty years.

Mr. Clarke emigrated to America in 1874, and secured the post of chief engineer for the Bradley Fertilizer Company of North Weymouth, Massachusetts, and during the time he was connected with that firm perfected many improvements on the machinery manufactured by them. In 1878 he became Superintendent of the Kitson Machine Company of Lowell and while there perfected several patents on cotton machinery. He remained there until 1886 when he became Superintendent of the Prospect Machine and Engine Company of Cleveland, Ohio, builders of large



Alfred Christie

ALFRED CLARKE

station engines and refrigerating machinery. He built the major portion of the mammoth telescope for the Lick University of California.

Mr. Clarke left this position to become associated with Arthur E. Childs in the founding of The Light, Heat and Power Corporation of Boston and shortly became affiliated with several other men in acquiring light, heat and power plants throughout Massachusetts. His genius as an engineer made him particularly valuable in developing such properties and the business grew to an enormous extent within a few years. He became President of the North Adams and Northampton Gas and Electric Companies, the Leominster Electric-Light and Power Company, President of the Clinton Gas Light Company, President of the Arlington Gas Light Company, and President of the Worcester County Gas Company, supplying all towns between Worcester and Springfield, Massachusetts. He is also President of several other heat, light and power companies in Massachusetts, and is a Director of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company.

In all these companies he has shown unusual business tact and engineering skill and his advice is unquestioned by his associates. He is a tireless worker, and although fond of fishing and sports, especially cricket, which he learned to play in his boyhood in England, he finds but little time for them. Mr. Clarke is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Boston Athletic Association, the Lowell Vesper Country Club, the Winchester Club, and the William North Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Clarke early became a naturalized American citizen and has been a member of the Republican party for many years.

Mr. Clarke was married November 3, 1880, to Lucia E. Whiting of Cambridge, daughter of Thomas S., and Rhoda Whiting. Mrs. Clarke was a descendant of Rev. Samuel Whiting and Rev. John Cotton, both of whom came from Boston, England, and who were prominent in early New England history. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have one child, Edith A., wife of James McLaughlin of Melbourne, Australia.

In the years during which he has made himself a recognized factor in the development of New England industries Mr. Clarke has won the respect of his fellowmen through his honesty, perseverance and integrity.

AMOS SAWYER CRANE

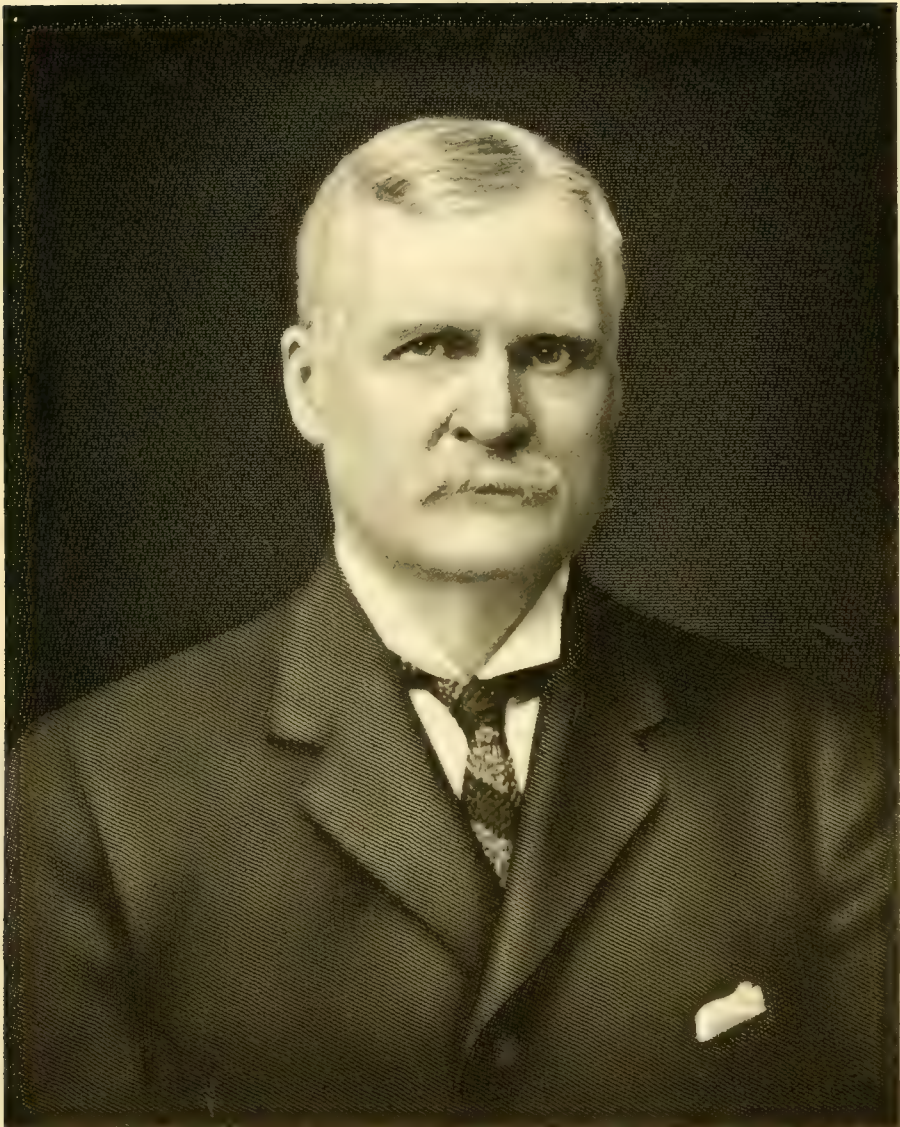
AMOS SAWYER CRANE, the son of George Crane, April 17, 1808–November 30, 1893, and Amanda Pease Crane, was born in Washington, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, November 12, 1846. His grandfathers were Amos Crane (1774–1863) and Daniel Pease (1773–1853) who married, respectively, Martha Remington and Sally Wright.

Among his maternal ancestors was Robert Pease, who came to this country from Great Baddow, Essex County, England, in April, 1664.

His father was a thrifty and influential farmer noted for his executive ability and sound judgment. His mother died while he was quite young. Like most boys on the farm, he early learned in the varied tasks which are always pressing there, how to “do things.” This early training formed a foundation of strength for steady application and developed reliability. Energetic and determined to have an education, he borrowed money for the purpose, which he found no easy matter to repay. He was a student at the Literary Institute in Suffield, Connecticut.

On November 7, 1870, he became clerk in the employ of Kibbe Bros. of Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1877, he entered the Railway service, becoming contracting agent of the Great North Western Dispatch & South Shore Line at Chicago; in 1877–81, New England agent South Shore Line; 1881–83, agent Consolidated South Shore & Great Western Dispatch; 1883–84, General Freight & Passenger Agent, Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western R. R.; 1884–1890, General Freight Agent, Chicago & Atlantic R. R.; 1890–1897, General Freight Agent, Fitchburg R. R.; 1897–1900, General Traffic Manager, Fitchburg R. R., and (on its consolidation with the Boston & Maine) Expert Freight Traffic Manager of that system. In 1909 he became Freight Traffic Manager of the Boston & Maine lines.

Mr. Crane is a member and was for three years director of the



A. S. Gane

AMOS SAWYER CRANE

Boston Chamber of Commerce and chairman for one year of its foreign trade committee. He has been director and Vice-President of the New England Traffic Club and is a director of the Beacon Trust Company. He also holds membership in the Boston City Club.

He is a staunch Republican and is in religious affiliations, an attendant of the Unitarian Church of Weston, Massachusetts.

His recreation is found in long walks, the best of exercise, and in holding the reins over a good horse, while, in renewing his gifts as a farmer without the weariness and anxieties of early days, he has genuine pleasure.

Mr. Crane married, November 18, 1875, Clara E., daughter of Anson and Alvira Stiles. They have had two children; only one son survives. He is a grain exporter residing in Galveston, Texas.

When asked what course he would commend to the coming generation, who would make a success of life, Mr. Crane from his own experience, wrote for the readers of this work: "Be loyal to the persons and organizations and interests to which you are specially pledged." "Be careful, economical and self-controlled." "Proffer to and welcome the friendship of all, as you cultivate the kindly feeling."

Mrs. Crane died in 1892. In 1895 Mr. Crane was married to Jane M. Stevens, daughter of Joshua Stevens and Jane Morris Stevens of Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts. Mr. Stevens was inventor and manufacturer of firearms.

ELLERY BICKNELL CRANE

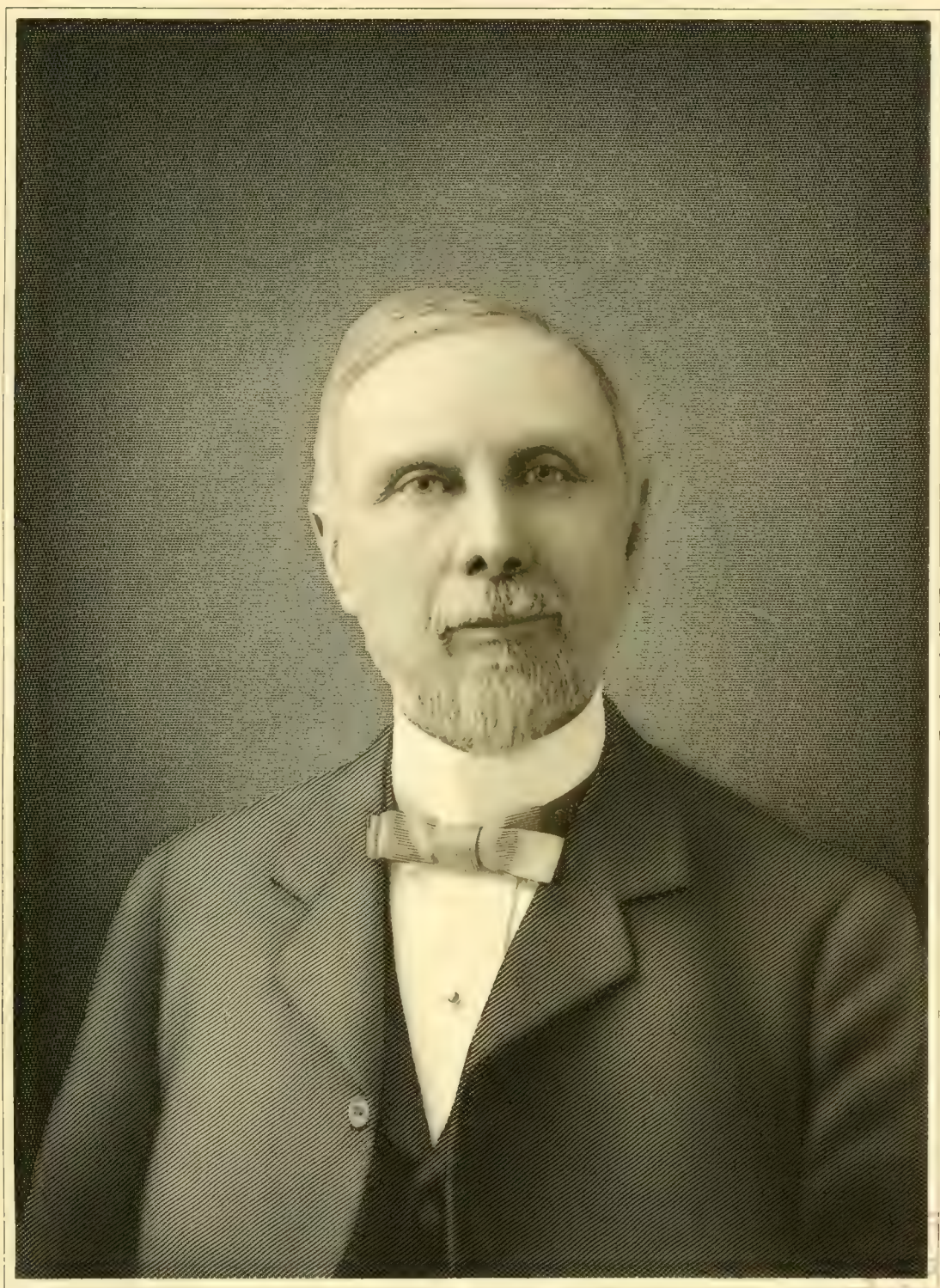
ELLERY BICKNELL CRANE was born at Colebrook, New Hampshire, November 12, 1836. He was the son of Robert Prudden Crane, born at Colebrook, April 7, 1807, died in Micanopy, Florida, November 3, 1882. His mother was Almira Paine Bicknell. His grandfathers were Eleazer Crane, born December 28, 1773, died June 14, 1839, and John Wilson Bicknell, born April 10, 1780, died March 2, 1857. His grandmothers were Anna Prudden and Keziah Paine.

His father was a farmer, teacher, carpenter and builder; a man of sturdy character, strong in integrity.

His ancestor, Henry Crane, came from England with his parents to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1636, removing to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1655 and to Guilford in 1660. Rev. Peter Prudden, born in England in 1600, came to Milford, Connecticut, in 1638. Zachary Bicknell came from England to Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635. Stephen Paine came from England to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638. They were men of industry and efficiency.

Ellery Crane was interested in his youth in history, and this interest has been maintained during his life. For fiction he has never cared. In his boyhood he was kept busy in various services about the house, and his employment was first work and after that play. His father was joined by his wife and their only child in what is now Beloit, Wisconsin, in the summer of 1837. Here the son grew to manhood. He studied in the public and private schools and in Beloit Academy and the preparatory department of Beloit College. He did not enter the college, but this connection with it was of advantage, for he was brought under the influence of those who founded and sustained a college which has an excellent history and large promise for the future.

It was good training which the youth received. He studied book-keeping fully, and was employed as an accountant and bookkeeper in the office of a lumber and grain merchant in Beloit. After a time his



Ellery B. Crane

ELLERY BICKNELL CRANE

employer found it necessary to change his method of business and conduct it on a cash basis. In 1860 young Crane joined a party of gentlemen who went to California via the overland route. This exposed them to conflicts with the Indians, in which the young man took his part.

He remained in California and Oregon for about two years and then came back to the East by the way of the Isthmus of Panama and was employed as bookkeeper and salesman for a lumber merchant in Boston. When the business was sold in 1867, he established himself in Worcester as a lumber merchant, where he has remained, having a steady success in his business. His partner at the beginning was Jonathan C. French, whose interest Mr. Crane soon purchased and he then assumed the sole charge. In 1900 his buildings and stock were destroyed by fire and Mr. Crane retired from business, as the building laws prohibited the erection of wooden buildings on the ground which he had occupied.

Since his retirement he has devoted himself largely to genealogical and historical work. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, and for many years its president. For ten years or more he served as Librarian, and the Library has been rearranged under his direction. He has published various papers in the records of the society. He has compiled the "Rawson Family Memorial," containing the records of the descendants of Edward Rawson, Secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and also the "Crane Family Genealogy" in two volumes. He has also published exhaustive family records in the Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Worcester County. This work has gained the commendation of those who have made use of his labors, which have been performed with accuracy and thoroughness. He was for two years a member of the Worcester Common Council and for two years was on the Board of Aldermen. He was an active member and did good work on important committees.

Mr. Crane is a prominent member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association. He has served as one of its directors and was vice-president 1887-89 and president 1890 to 1892. In 1892 he delivered the historical address at the fiftieth anniversary of the Association. For three years he was president of the Worcester Builders' Exchange and for three years was president of the Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire.

ELLERY BICKNELL CRANE

In politics Mr. Crane is a Republican, though not an extreme partisan. He has represented his city in the State Legislature as a Representative and Senator. In the House he served on the Committees on Constitutional Amendments, Election Laws, and in the Senate the Committees on Election Laws, Roads and Bridges, Street Railways and Taxation, being chairman of that Committee and also chairman of the Committee on Parish and Religious Societies. For several years he was one of the Directors of the Worcester Board of Trade. He has for many years been one of the Trustees of the Worcester County Institution of Savings and has been Vice-President of the Home Cooperative Bank. In his religious connections Mr. Crane is a Unitarian.

It is plain from the many important offices which he has filled that Mr. Crane has been a man of energy and public spirit and of a character which wins confidence. He has made himself necessary and his fellow citizens have recognized his worth. His counsel to young men is "to be gentlemen, to improve the present opportunities with punctuality, honesty, courtesy and frugality."

Mr. Crane married, May 13, 1859, Salona A. Rawson, daughter of George and Lois Aldrich Rawson, granddaughter of Simon and Abigail Wood Rawson, and Edward and Sarah Sadler Rawson and a descendant from Edward Rawson, for thirty-six years Secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, who came from England to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1637. They had one child, Morton Rawson Crane.



Frederick A. Burnier..

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS CURRIER

THE subject of this biography, Frederick Augustus Currier, Accountant of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 24, 1851. His father, Festus Curtis Currier, was a man of untiring activity, remarkable memory, and an able, trusted financier, holding many important business positions and rendering distinguished service to the Commonwealth and to the nation. His mother was Johanna M. Allen, the daughter of Abram Allen and Phœbe Smith, and to her he owed the moral and religious influence that helped to build up a character of enduring worth. His paternal grandfather was Ebenezer Currier who married Betsey Pond, and his great-grandfather, Edward Currier, was a revolutionary patriot who joined the American Army in 1776, acting as a servant of General Washington's staff until old enough to join the ranks, when he became a regular soldier and served to the end of the war.

Of the four children of Festus C. and Johanna (Allen) Currier, three died in childhood, Frederick A. alone surviving to maturity. His childhood was passed in Holliston, Massachusetts, where he obtained his education in the public schools, graduating from the High School. His literary taste was cultivated by reading history, biography and poetry, of which he was fond and his first regular work was in the village store and in a printing office, both valuable experiences. In 1869, at the age of eighteen, he came to Fitchburg, where he has since spent a life of constant activity, following the vocation of his father, insurance and steamship agency, and being for several years the junior member of the insurance firm of F. C. Currier and Company. He was for three years the head of the firm of Currier and Blanchard.

For four years he was the President of the Fitchburg and Leominster Board of Underwriters and for five years he was secretary of the Wachusett Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Although insurance has been his constant and most important business, his activities in other directions have been unceasing and extensive. He was appointed Postmaster by President Cleveland in 1887, serving two years under his administration and completing a four

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS CURRIER

years term, from 1887 to 1891, under President Harrison. During his incumbency the work of the Fitchburg Post Office was more than doubled in extent and efficiency. Following the political proclivities of his father he is a Democrat, but of the broad kind that attracts rather than antagonizes the members of the opposite party, and at the time of his retirement from the Post Office the petition for his retention was signed by many hundred leading Republicans. For twelve years he was secretary and treasurer of the Fitchburg Coöperative Bank, one of the largest institutions of the kind in the State. In 1896-1897 he served on the Board of Aldermen. In 1902 candidate for Mayor on the Citizens Temperance Ticket, receiving the full strength of the party.

He was assistant secretary of the Massachusetts Mutual Aid Society from 1891 to 1896; Secretary of the Worcester North Agricultural Society, 1881 to 1888; Vice-president of the Massachusetts Board of Trade, 1906-7-8, and of the Fitchburg Young Men's Association he was Vice-president and Director, 1898-1910, and recording secretary 1908 and 1909. He has been trustee and chairman of the auditors of the Worcester North Savings Institution of Fitchburg since 1896, public accountant since 1909, treasurer of the Fitchburg Historical Society since 1902 and of the Masonic Trustees since 1886; a Notary Public since 1876.

He is a member of the Aurora Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he was secretary for twenty years; of the Thomas Chapter R. A. M., of which he has been secretary for nine years; Jerusalem Commandery, Knights Templar (recorder for several years), and of Hiram Council, Worcester. He also belongs to the Mount Rollstone Lodge and King David Encampment, I. O. O. F. He is a charter member of the Fitchburg Board of Trade and Merchants' Association, of which he was president in 1906.

After having held the important and difficult position of chairman of the Board of License Commissioners for twelve years, he was reappointed by the Mayor for another term of six years and on the occasion of his reappointment the Mayor gave this tribute to the faithful public servant: "In my judgment, in reappointing Mr. Currier to continue in office as License Commissioner, I have only done my duty to the city. He is, in every way qualified for the place, and the fact that he has been a member of the commission for so long a time gives him especial fitness for the

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS CURRIER

post. He has given much time to the duties of the office, he has visited other cities to investigate conditions, thus bringing the local commission to a high degree of perfection. These are facts that are cordially appreciated and in reappointing Mr. Currier I wish publicly to recognize his integrity, honor and honesty, and as far as possible to manifest an appreciation of the admirable manner in which he has discharged the duties of the office."

Mr. Currier's literary taste and talent have been displayed in many papers and essays and are permanently preserved in books. He was one of the originators and incorporators of the Fitchburg Historical Society, to whose collections he has been a liberal contributor. One of his books, "Postal Communications, Past and Present," was extensively noticed and reviewed in home and foreign journals. The official journal of *The International Bureau of the Postal Union* at Berne, Switzerland, makes a review of this book the leading article in one of its issues and follows its appreciative notice with extensive extracts printed, according to its custom, in three languages, French, German and English. Complimenting his work, Mr. Currier received an autograph letter from the Postmaster General of Spain. He was the Historian and delivered the Historical Address at the Centennial of Aurora Lodge, F. & A. M. in 1901, and edited the Memorial Volume of 275 pages published by the Lodge.

Concerning Mr. Currier's relations with the Historical Society the Boston *Herald* says: "Mr. Frederick A. Currier is one of the most valuable members of the Fitchburg Historical Society, which has done and is doing remarkably interesting and effective work. He has prepared a number of important papers that will appear in the permanent publications of the Society. The titles of two of the more important will be 'Tavern Days and the Old Taverns of Fitchburg,' and 'Stage Coach Days and Stage Coach Ways,' both exceedingly rich and interesting in historical data."

"Old Stores of Fitchburg," published in 1902, cover the century preceding the Civil War, and "A Trip to the Great Lakes" was published in 1906. All of his writings are full of information and clothed in a charming literary style.

Mr. Currier has been a member of the Vestry of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Fitchburg since 1896, and from 1897 to 1901 was Superintendent of the Sunday School.

MYRON BATES DAMON

MYRON BATES DAMON, prominent business man of Fitchburg, was born in Lexington, June 27, 1854.

His ancestor, John Damon, was born in England and came to this country from Reading and settled in Reading in New England in 1633. He was admitted a freeman in 1645 and a proprietor in 1653. He was a town officer and deacon of the Church. He died June 12, 1724.

From this founder of the line these descended: Samuel, 2; Ebenezer, 3; David, 4, and Benjamin Damon who was born in Reading, Massachusetts, June 6, 1759. He removed to Ashby, Massachusetts, where he died September 24, 1832.

Isaac Damon, son of Benjamin, was born in Ashby, Massachusetts, March 31, 1785, and died April, 1848.

Isaac Newton Damon, son of Isaac, was born in Ashby, December 14, 1812. He was married to Lucy Kendall Wright, daughter of Isaac Wright. He removed to Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1836 where he held many town offices. He was Selectman in 1852-56, 1875-76; Town Treasurer 1867-1873-1879; Assessor 1868-9; Justice of the Peace from 1859; Assistant Assessor of the Internal Revenue Service and Trustee of the Lexington Savings Bank. He died October 4, 1879.

His son, Myron Bates Damon, passed his boyhood days in Lexington attending the public schools of his native town.

In 1868 he removed to Fitchburg where he began his active business life in the hardware store of Wright, Woodward & Company and continued with the company (F. F. Woodward retiring in 1874 and Chas. Fairbanks in 1876). Mr. Isaac C. Wright continued the business alone until 1883 when Myron B. Damon was admitted to the firm and the name became I. C. Wright & Company. In 1892 Isaac C. Wright retired from business and Myron B. Damon and Robert D. Gould took over the business under the firm name of Damon & Gould.



M. B. Damon

MYRON BATES DAMON

February 1, 1896, the Damon & Gould Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000, Myron B. Damon being chosen president. In 1903 the Fitchburg Hardware Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000, Myron B. Damon being elected president and has served from its incorporation to the present time. The establishment from its earliest years has always been the largest store of its line of business in Fitchburg, with an extensive trade throughout the country towns from a large surrounding territory. They have held an enviable reputation for enterprise and square dealing.

Myron B. Damon is President of the Leominster Hardware Company of Leominster, of the C. F. Paige & Company, Incorporated, of Athol, and of the Gardner Hardware Company of Gardner. He is a trustee of the Worcester North Savings Institution of Fitchburg since 1897 and also served as auditor, 1897 to 1910. Director of the Rollstone National Bank of Fitchburg 1898 to 1906. Director of the Fitchburg Safe Deposit and Trust Company from its organization in 1906 to the present time. Member of the New England Paint and Oil Club of which he served as Vice President one year.

Member of the Fitchburg Board of Trade and Merchants' Association, the Fitchburg Historical Society, Fay Club of Fitchburg, Leominster Club of Leominster, Gardner Boat Club of Gardner. He served the City of Fitchburg as Alderman in 1891-1894-1895 and was Chairman of the Board in 1895.

He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and affiliated with Aurora Lodge, Thomas Royal Arch Chapter and Jerusalem Commandery, Knights Templar of Fitchburg and of the Thirty-Second Degree Scottish Rite. In Oddfellowship he is a member of Aleppo Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. In politics he is a Republican and an attendant at Christ Church (Episcopal).

He married April 25, 1879, Ella S. Wright, daughter of Isaac C. and Lydia C. Wright. His children are Isaac Newton Damon, Manager of the Gardner Hardware Company, who married Marian Conant, daughter of Edwin H. Conant of Shirley. And Elsie Cushing Damon who married Harlan Kenneth Simonds of Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

ARTHUR ELMER DENISON

ARTHUR ELMER DENISON was born in Burke, Vermont, December 5, 1847, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 18, 1910. His ancestors were long-lived. His father, Lucius Denison, was born July 27, 1803, and died June 26, 1882; his grandfather, Isaac Denison, was born April 28, 1778, and died January 9, 1867. Roswell Hobart, the father of his mother, Adaline C. Hobart, was born September 13, 1797, and died August 23, 1878.

His ancestry on both sides came from England. William Denison, born about 1586, came to America in 1631 and settled in Roxbury with his wife, Margaret, and three sons, Daniel, Edward, and George. The famous Apostle to the Indians, John Eliot, appears to have accompanied him as the tutor of his sons. He was a man of liberal education, became a deacon in the first church in Roxbury and had large influence in the colony.

His son, Daniel, married the daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley, and lived in Ipswich, Massachusetts. They had two children, John and Elizabeth, the latter of whom married John Rogers, President of Harvard College. Daniel Denison was Speaker of the House of Representatives, for twenty-nine years one of the Assistants, and the Major-General of Militia.

George Denison returned to England in 1643, and served with distinction in the Parliamentary army under Cromwell, being wounded at Naseby. Having married he returned to Roxbury with his wife, and later settled at Stonington, Connecticut. The military spirit which he had acquired under Cromwell made him very successful in conducting Indian-wars, which won for him the name of "The Miles Standish of the settlement."

Lucius Denison, father of Arthur E. Denison, was one of the early students of Peacham Academy, Postmaster at Burke for many years, Representative in the Legislature at Montpelier, and one of the Associate Justices of Caledonia County Court.



A. H. Denison

ARTHUR ELMER DENISON

Edmund Hobart, ancestor on his mother's side, came from Hingham, England, with his wife, Margaret Dewey, three children and a manservant, and landed in Charlestown, Massachusetts, May 3, 1633. The branch of this family from which Arthur Denison descended settled in New Jersey.

Garrett Augustus Hobart of this family was Vice-President of the United States from March 4, 1897, to his death, November 21, 1899. He was first cousin of Arthur E. Denison.

During his boyhood Arthur E. Denison had the usual work that a wide-awake boy in the country always has. He was very fond of athletics and reading and was remarkably well informed in current events. The strong attachment between himself and his mother had much to do in shaping his strong character. She was a remarkable woman and her influence upon the moral and spiritual life of her children was a potent factor for good. His education was obtained in the public schools of Chelsea, Massachusetts, Westbrook Seminary, Maine, and Tufts College. He graduated from the latter institution in 1869 with the degree of A.B. and in 1908 received the honorary degree of A.M. from the same college.

His active life work began in Norway, Maine, where he founded the Norway National Bank and became its first cashier. While discharging his duties as cashier he found some time to read law and became convinced that the legal profession should be his life work. Accordingly he resigned his bank position, went to Portland and entered the law office of Hon. William Wirt Virgin, later one of the Associate Justices of Maine Supreme Court.

Mr. Denison was admitted to the Maine bar, December 15, 1871, a little later came to Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, September 8, 1874. He opened his office in a dwelling house which occupied the site of the present Pemberton Building, and continued his practice in Boston until his death.

At different times he held the following positions, Director, Treasurer and General Counsel of the Massachusetts Accident Company for many years; General Counsel of the Atlantic National Bank, Honorary Counsel for the Avon Home of Cambridge, and trustee of Tufts College. He had been a member of the Colonial Club of Cambridge, Vice-president of the Cambridge Club, President of the Universalist Club of Boston, and a member of the University Club of Boston, and the Suffolk Bar Association.

ARTHUR ELMER DENISON

He was a member of the Third Universalist Church of Cambridge, and, in politics, a Republican.

He delighted in outdoor exercise, and spent his summers for thirty years at his summer home in Meredith, New Hampshire, enjoying sailing and fishing in the waters of Winnepesaukee and Waukegan, as well as driving and tramping over the country.

Mr. Denison was married October 22, 1874, to Ida E. Wright, daughter of Dr. Ward Eddy Wright and Harriet Newell. She was granddaughter of Dr. Nathan Wright and Betsey Lowell, and of Elisha Frary and Mary Stearns. They had two children, one of whom is now living, Arthur W. Denison, a lawyer practicing in Boston.

Arthur Elmer Denison was a well equipped lawyer, a man of culture and refinement. He was asked by Gov. Roger Wolcott to accept a position on the Superior Court Bench but refused as he preferred active practice. He also repeatedly declined to run for Mayor of Cambridge.

He had a very modest estimate of his own acquirements, but was generous in his appreciation of the work of others. He studied with fidelity for the work in hand as he did everything entrusted to him faithfully. He was eminently wise in the application of legal principles to practical affairs. His kindness of manner was the genuine expression of true kindness of heart. An ideal lawyer, an upright man, a human gentleman has gone to his reward. No one who knew him can ever fail to remember him with sincere and affectionate regard.



Henry Dexter

HENRY DEXTER

HENRY DEXTER was born October 11, 1806, in Nelson, Madison County, New York. He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 23, 1876. His father, Smith Dexter, was born in 1780. His mother's name before her marriage was Clarissa Dexter (a cousin) born 1782, died about 1845.

His immigrant ancestor was Gregory Dexter, who came from Olney, England, to this country in 1644 with Roger Williams and settled in Providence. His wife's name was Abigail Fuller.

Gregory Dexter was a Baptist minister and also the first accomplished printer who came to this country. He printed the first almanac in Rhode Island.

Schools and books formed a minor item in the life of country children of that time, and they began very early to bear the yoke of labor. At the age of twelve years, having lost his father, the mother and children went to the home of the mother's father in Connecticut. The journey thither was through Albany where they boarded the schooner *Sallie*, which, including stops, was seventeen days in going to New York City. After four days the *Sallie* sailed for Providence, their port of destination. From this place they went to Killingly, Connecticut. She hired a house on the borders of Killingly where Henry, the oldest child at home, had plenty of work in assisting his mother.

After living three years on the farm of Stephen Dana, in 1822, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith for four years to learn the whole art and mystery of blacksmithing. In the first year he plated a hoe, a difficult work, and mended the broken horn of the anvil which his master told him could never be done. Eighteen months after his apprenticeship had begun, an event happened which proved of much consequence. A family by the name of Kelley moved into the house next to his master's. Mrs. Kelley was a sister of Frank Alexander, a famous portrait painter.

In the summer of 1827 it was announced that the painter, Alex-

HENRY DEXTER

ander, would spend his vacation at his home if half a dozen sitters could be obtained for him. By the exertions of Henry Dexter five were promised and he himself would be the sixth. His object was simply to find out how the work was done and he made some important discoveries by asking questions.

Mr. Dexter was married May 6, 1828, to Calista, daughter of Ebenezer and Esther (Alexander) Kelley. She was the granddaughter of Neil Alexander and Esther (Smith) Alexander and of William and Rebecca Tripp Kelley and a descendant from Neil Alexander who came from Scotland to Boston. They had three children. Mrs. Dexter died in 1857. Afterwards he married Mrs. Martha Billings and she survived him.

Soon after their marriage in 1828, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter went to housekeeping in an outlying village, where he had purchased a blacksmith stand and began business for himself. His mind dwelt more and more on painting. Accordingly he decided to go to Hartford, forty-five miles away, as no one knew him in that place, and buy materials for painting. His mother was his first subject. He worked at once with the brush without drawing, as he had seen Alexander do, and in three sittings had completed the portrait. It was a faithful likeness, good in form and color; though not without technical faults. It became noised about in the town that Dexter was painting portraits. The report reached the ears of Alexander, who called on him and examined his work, but gave him no encouragement.

For the next seven years Mr. Dexter worked at his trade of a blacksmith and then rented his business and began in earnest to paint portraits for a livelihood. Alexander recognized the promise he gave of success and now gave him all the assistance possible. In the spring of 1836 he went to Providence and opened a studio. In the autumn of that year he went to Boston and hired Bromfield Hall where he carried on his work. Times were hard and money scarce and there were but few sitters for portraits. He was casually recommended to secure some clay (left by the sculptor Greenough who had just gone abroad) and practice modeling, as a help toward obtaining a better knowledge of form. He had the clay brought to his studio, in an idle hour he gathered up some of it, softened it with water, placed it on top of a barrel and began to mold the head of a brother artist to whom he playfully remarked:

HENRY DEXTER

“Come, White, let me put your head into this mud.” Soon a rude outline of a face appeared, and at last the distinct lineaments and similitude of the face before him frightened himself and astonished his model. He had had no regular instruction in either painting or sculpture and had no idea how to handle a block of marble.

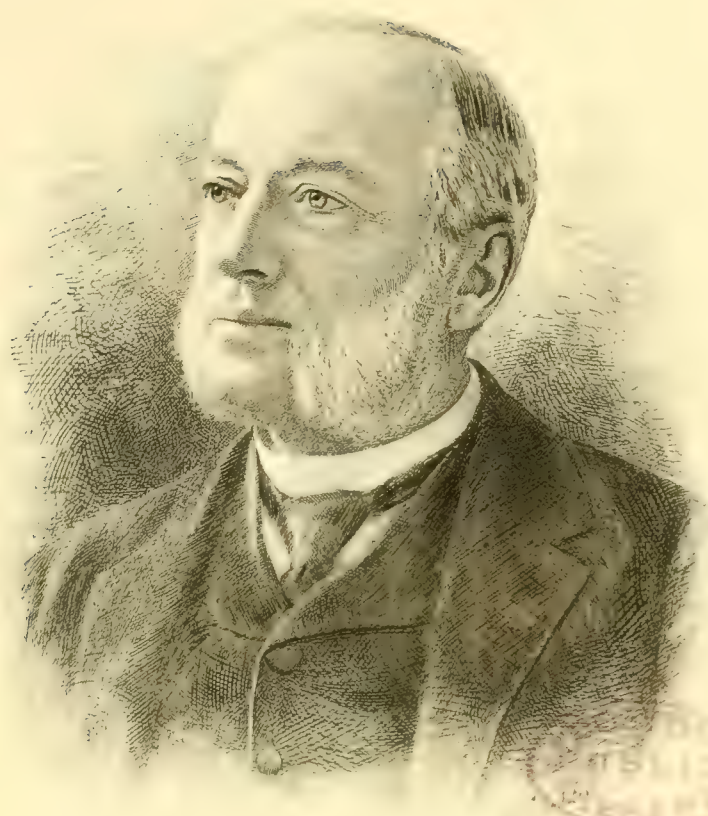
His first bust in marble was that of Hon. Samuel Eliot, then Mayor of Boston. Many of the most eminent men of the day sat to him for their busts; among them were Agassiz, Longfellow, Dickens, on his first visit to Boston in 1842; Robert C. Winthrop and several of the Governors of Massachusetts. In 1859 he conceived the idea of modeling all the Governors of the United States in office in 1860. Notwithstanding the outbreak of the Civil War he was able to complete the whole number, southern as well as northern, with the exception of those of Oregon and California. This collection, thirty-two in number, including that of the President James Buchanan, some time after his death was placed in the National Museum at Washington. His statues were not numerous; among them was the Binney Child at Mount Auburn, the only statue in the cemetery for a long time, and probably the first marble statue ever executed in this country. He left behind him nearly two hundred portrait busts and statues, more than half of which were chiseled from the marble, almost entirely by his own hands. Perseverance, industry and economy were the causes of his success.

CHARLES FRANCIS DONNELLY

CHARLES FRANCIS DONNELLY, for many years a prominent figure in Boston legal circles, was born on October 14, 1836, in the historic town of Athlone, Ireland. On his father's side he was descended from Nial of the nine hostages, the 126th monarch of Ireland, while on his mother's side he traced his descent from the Conways, a family of Welsh-Irish stock, originating in the west of Wales. When Charles Francis was less than a year old his father with his family removed to Canada, where a home was established in St. John, New Brunswick. The family did not remain long in this city, for owing to a severe sickness and to a disastrous fire which destroyed Mr. Donnelly's place of business, a new home was secured in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, where Mrs. Donnelly, a woman of superior education, conducted a very successful school.

Charles Francis received his elementary education in private schools and in the Presbyterian Academy in St. John. In 1848 the family took up their abode in Providence, Rhode Island, where the lad continued his classical studies. Having decided to follow the profession of Law the young man went to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1856, and entered the law office of the Hon. Ambrose A. Ranney. He also attended the Harvard Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1859. In September of the same year he was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar, and began at once the active practise of the legal profession.

At this time Charles Francis Donnelly displayed an unusual acquaintance with the teachings of religion and a broad knowledge of the English Classics. His keen powers of observation, his balanced judgment, and his cultivated style lent a special charm to his contributions to the press. From the early part of 1860 to 1862 he was a resident of New York, and during this time he published among other pieces of exquisite verse, "The Acadians' Hymn," and "The Irish-American's Song," both of which deserve a permanent place in our literature.



From Mitchell
C. W. T. Samuel

CHARLES FRANCIS DONNELLY

He returned to Boston towards the end of 1862, when he showed his patriotism by recruiting actively for the 5th Regiment. In 1864 his great work as a philanthropist began, and the welfare of unprotected children became henceforth the dominant characteristic of his life. Two little children in the public school in Shirley, Massachusetts, had been severely punished for refusing to read from the Protestant version of the Bible. The case was taken to the courts, and was won by Mr. Donnelly's clear reasoning and fervid eloquence. He contended with reason that, "this case involved a principle long contested for all over the world, a principle fought for and established by the founders of the Republic, the principle of religious freedom, the right of allowing every man within the jurisdiction of our free government to worship as he thought fit, whether that man be a Jew, a Mohammedan, a heathen, a Protestant, or a Catholic.

To make suitable provision for the children of the Catholic families whose fathers had been killed in fighting for the Union, Mr. Donnelly, with the help of other gentlemen, founded the well-known Home for Destitute Catholic Children. The wise object of this institution is to find suitable homes for the children under its care.

So successfully and so ably did Mr. Donnelly conduct the numerous law cases entrusted to his care, that he attracted the notice of the late Archbishop (then Bishop) Williams of Boston, who engaged him to act as legal counsel. For forty years Mr. Donnelly was the trusted legal adviser of the archbishop, and, in this capacity, not only did he manage the many grave and complicated cases which arise in an active center like the diocese of Boston, but he also drew up the charters of nearly all the Catholic educational and ecclesiastical institutions. His brilliant services to the church and to the suffering attracted attention outside distinctively Catholic circles, and in 1875 he was appointed by Governor Gaston to succeed the late Dr. Samuel G. Howe, as a member of the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity. For thirty-two years he continued a member of this Board, giving his time and strength. He was at one time its chairman. In his works of charity his broadness knew neither race, color, nor creed, and he always insisted on the fundamental principle of the American Constitution that freedom of conscience for all should be safe-guarded in the fullest measure. The religious

CHARLES FRANCIS DONNELLY

prejudice then so strong in Massachusetts gave Mr. Donnelly many an opportunity to stand up boldly for the defence of his co-religionists, and his exact legal knowledge, his keen intellect, and his powers of correct reasoning invariably brought victory to his cause.

For twelve years, from 1876 to 1888, he made the Parker House his home, and nearly every evening a group of friends met him there to discuss the leading questions of the hour. These meetings brought out not only his knowledge and good judgment, but also his ability to tell appropriate anecdotes and to arouse laughter by his wit.

The rapid increase of parish schools after the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, in 1884, led to the great opposition to Catholic schools, and certain prejudiced and violent efforts were made to enact laws inimical to Catholic institutions. In this agitation the legal ability, stirring oratory, and the inexhaustible knowledge of Mr. Donnelly won the day, and he showed conclusively that any movement against the Catholic schools was directly opposed to the Bill of Rights and the National Constitution and to the teachings of all thoughtful men irrespective of creed. In spite of the fact that the discussion consumed nearly all of Mr. Donnelly's time and energy for many weeks, nevertheless not only did this generous-hearted man refuse to accept any recompense but he also made a present to the Catholics of Massachusetts of all the incidental expenses which he himself had assumed.

On September 21, 1893, he married in Providence, Rhode Island, Amy Francis Collins, daughter of James and Mary Donnelly Collins, of Providence, whose gracious influence, combined with that of her husband, made the Donnelly home the rendezvous of scholars and philanthropists.

His marriage did not interfere with his strenuous exertions in the cause of charity and mercy, and there was never a time in which the interests of the suffering, of the needy, or of the children did not find him not only an enthusiastic supporter, but a generous giver of his time, his ability, and his money.

To his intense grief he was obliged in 1900 on account of his health to withdraw from active practise of his profession, but he still continued his interest in the State Board of Charity, devoting even more time, if such were possible, to the welfare of poor chil-

CHARLES FRANCIS DONNELLY

dren, in regard to whom important legislation was then pending. In this noble work he spent the remaining years of his life, and early on the morning of Sunday, January 31, 1909, without warning of any kind, he passed to his well-earned rest.

In personal appearance Mr. Donnelly was taller than the average man, of slight figure, but erect bearing; with expressive blue eyes, firm mouth, and a dignified bearing. Nature had given him an extremely pleasant voice and a warm nature, so that he was eagerly sought after as a speaker on matters of public interest. His acquaintance with the law, with literature, and with the tenets of religion was most profound, and as he was always adding to his stores of knowledge, his opinions were everywhere received with deep respect even by those opposed to his views. His strongest mark was his rare power of logical reasoning. With consummate skill he would start from a principle, admitted by all, and then by the undeniable force of logical connection, would clearly demonstrate the truth of the side he was advocating. In this way he stood forth as a man who added to the charms of a cultivated style and of fervid language the irresistible force of compelling arguments.

His greatest glory was, however, when he championed the cause of the helpless and the oppressed, for he was pre-eminently the friend of the homeless waif, the fearless defender of the down-trodden, and the generous benefactor of the needy; he has left to all his fellow-citizens a rich legacy of golden deeds of Christian charity and of brotherly love.

EBENEZER ALDEN DYER

EDWARD LORING DYER of South Abington, Massachusetts, the father of Ebenezer A. Dyer, was a merchant and farmer, a man of very positive convictions, fond of a practical joke, and possessed the happy faculty of bringing out the humorous side of commonplace events in life. He served in the Civil War as a member of Company C, 38th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers.

He was born May 16, 1828, and died February 12, 1864. He married Lavinia Crosby, daughter of Deacon Seth and Eliza (Reed) Gannett, who was born June 28, 1831, and died October 3, 1899. His father was Christopher Dyer, born October 15, 1786; died September 24, 1868, and his mother was Betsy (Porter) Dyer, born October 17, 1792; died May 30, 1878. Mrs. Edward L. Dyer's father was born February 10, 1793, and died May 10, 1883. Her mother was born August 2, 1795, and died October 27, 1873.

Ebenezer Alden Dyer was born in South Abington July 17, 1857. He was well endowed with Pilgrim blood, being of the eighth generation from Perigrine White, who was born on the *Mayflower* in Cape Cod harbor, and of the ninth generation from Francis Cook who came on the same vessel in 1620.

The Dyer immigrant was William of Weymouth, his son Christopher being the first white child born in the old town of Abington, in 1701. This Christopher Dyer hauled iron ore from Carver to the foundry in the southerly part of old Abington, where formerly church bells were made, to be cast into cannon and balls, during the Revolutionary War. A change from call to worship to manufacture of bristling cannon, was a remarkable incident even in "the times which tried men's souls." Christopher Jr. became a lieutenant in the patriot army, and a Christopher Jr., 2nd, also enlisted as a soldier.

Ebenezer became aware at an early age that he had his own way to make in the world, and was constant in his attendance at school until he was fourteen years of age.



E. Alden Dyer

EBENEZER ALDEN DYER

He was particularly fond of outdoor life, the fields and the woods, and of books of adventure and travel. He read the Bible through in six months. In his more youthful days he read with delight the Oliver Optic tales, then "Barnaby Rudge," "David Copperfield" and "Ivanhoe." He still treasures the unbound numbers of the *Youth's Companion* which he read before leaving home. While preparing for a college course he read Shakespeare's complete works and much of Poe's and Burns' poetry. He attended Phillip's Academy, Andover, from 1875 to the time of his graduation in its centennial year, 1878, and he was elected president and toast master of his class. He entered Amherst College with the class '82, remaining one year. He founded the class scholarship of the class of 1878, which at the present time is available for students, and then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York where he graduated March 15, 1882, with a degree of M.D.

Dr. Dyer almost immediately began practice at Northampton, Massachusetts, where he remained one year, and then decided to take up country practice. He established himself in the neighboring town of Southampton, making it his home for six years, removing to Whitman, Massachusetts, in 1889. He loved his most excellent mother who had strongly influenced him while in his youthful years he was laying the foundations of his manhood. She and other relatives had hoped that he would follow the family traditions and practice and become a minister, but he was given his own choice in the matter of a profession. As it appeared to him, there was much truth in the words of that writer who said, "The physician of to-day is the unordained minister of the Gospel. It is his mission to uplift humanity and restore the crippled hands to the sanctity of usefulness." Of his mother he says, "Whatever I am or ever hope to be, I owe everything to my mother. Deprived of a father's care and watchfulness, to a mother's care and influence, I am what I am."

Doctor Dyer was chairman of the Southampton school committee for three years, and has served upon the republican town committee of Whitman five years, being chairman twice. He served two years (1906-7) in the Massachusetts legislature, being House chairman of the committee on Public Charitable Institutions, and was monitor of the House, and a member of the Public Lighting committee. He was instrumental in causing fire extinguishers to be placed on all

EBENEZER ALDEN DYER

passenger cars in use in the State, for aid in preventing disaster in railroad wrecks. He spent 1898 to 1902 prospecting in Alaska.

He is much interested in Masonry, being a member of Puritan Lodge of Whitman; Royal Arch chapter of Abington; Knights Templar, Old Colony Commandery, Abington; Shriner, Aleppo Temple, Boston; Knight of Constantine and Alabama, and Worshipful Masters Association of the 24th Masonic district, of which he is past president. He is also Past Master of Puritan Lodge, and Past District Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts. The doctor is also a member of Geo. A. Custer Camp No. 11, Sons of Veterans, Whitman; Phillips Andover Alumni Association; Phi Upsilon Fraternity; Amherst; Gamma Chapter of $\Psi.Y.$ Massachusetts Medical Society; American Medical Association; Hatherly Medical Club; Republican Club of Massachusetts; Plymouth County Club; Bridgewater Historical Society, and Board of Trade.

He is a Republican in politics, and says he "can never change so long as party demands allegiance." He is a Congregationalist in his religious relations. He believes in exercise in the open air, is a great lover of nature and enjoys with boyish pleasure, hunting, fishing, and working.

Doctor Dyer has never married. To the young Americans who are soon to rule this great country, this is the doctor's prescription:

"A thorough grounding in the fundamentals in our public schools *as they used to be taught*.

"Familiarity with nature and the attainment of sound health.

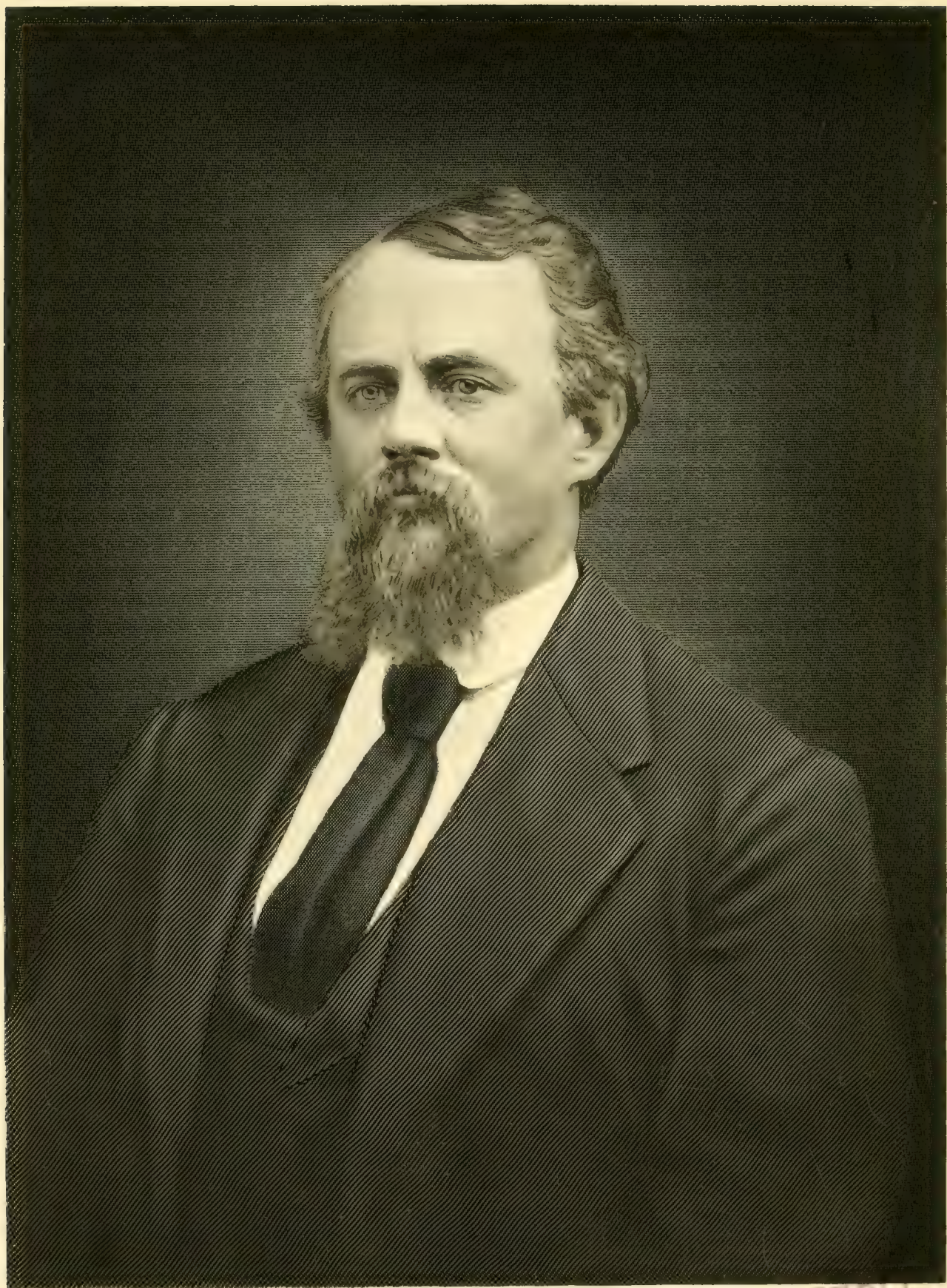
"The broadening influence of preparatory and college life.

"Respect and reverence for the simple honesty and faith of parents and grandparents.

"The avoidance of superficialities and the mastery of details.

"A stifling of the desire to read the horrible details of the murders with which our daily papers are glutted.

"Respect for law and the constituted order of things, a love of home and country and contentment with the success or otherwise, of honest effort."



PTENT
LINEA

Amos M. Eaton

AMOS MADISON EATON

JOHN EATON, the English ancestor of Amos Madison Eaton, was baptized in England, August 21, 1611. His father, Nicholas Eaton, was a curate and churchwarden, who married Katherine Marston.

John Eaton married Abigail Dammant, a widow. His wife and children emigrated on the ship *Elizabeth and Ann* in April, 1635, and undoubtedly the husband accompanied them to America, as records show that he took the freeman's oath in Watertown, Massachusetts, May 25, 1635.

He left Watertown in 1637 and became a pioneer of Dedham. His grandsons, William and Jonathan, married Mary and Lydia Starr (1704-1706), granddaughters of George Bunker of Charlestown.

Marston Eaton, father of Amos Madison (a direct descendant of these early New England pioneers), was born in Pelham, Massachusetts, May 26, 1806. Although a stone-mason by trade, he was a natural and self-taught student; teaching school in Pelham and vicinity when about nineteen years old.

On May 23, 1829, he married Betsey Joslyn of Douglas, daughter of Sylvanus and Alice Sprague Joslyn (Alice being the daughter of Elias Sprague of Rhode Island).

Late in life, Marston Eaton became a farmer, living in Worcester, Holden and Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

Amos Madison Eaton was born in Pelham, Massachusetts, October 21, 1833. He came to Worcester with his father's family in 1847 and later moved to Holden. Here he secured a common school education and then attended the Claremont, New Hampshire, Academy.

After working on his father's farm in Holden for a short time, he returned to Worcester and entered into a partnership with Oran A. Kelley. They opened a retail grocery store at No. 19 School Street, corner of Union.

AMOS MADISON EATON

Mr. Kelley retired from business in a few years and Mr. Eaton continued under his own name.

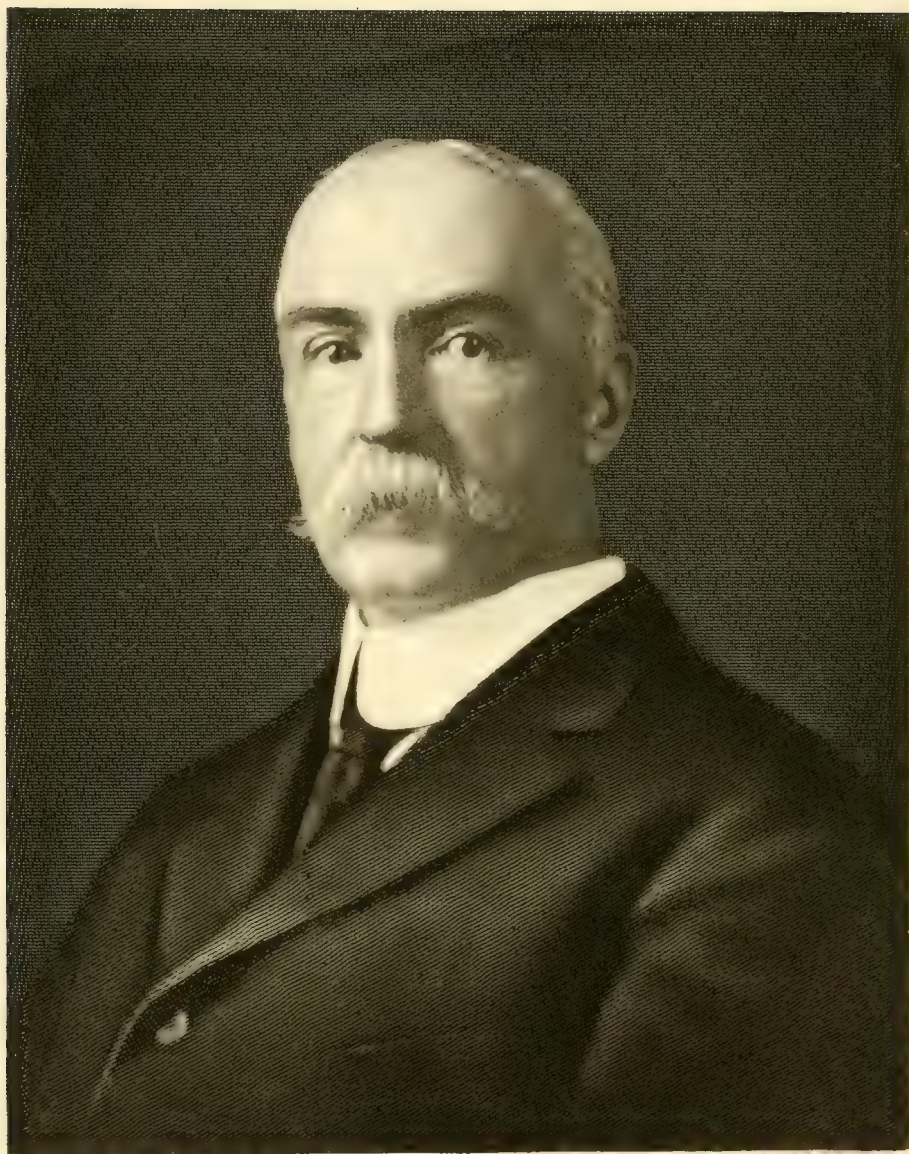
After twenty-five years of business at No. 19 School Street, Mr. Eaton became part owner of the property at No. 55 Main Street (1873) and, moving his store, he continued at this location.

In April (1879) Mr. Eaton, after selling the property to G. Henry Whitcomb (who razed the old landmark and built the Cummings Block), closed out his store and devoted his whole time to real estate.

He bought and sold land at East and South Worcester and furnished building material from large sand and gravel banks at Hope Avenue.

In politics he was a Republican. He was for many years a member of the Unitarian Church. Although a man of decided opinions, he was of a just and liberal nature. His integrity and social disposition won him many friends.

In 1856, he married Eliza Maria Kelley, the daughter of Oran A. Kelley and Maria Bacon. He died at his home in Worcester, Massachusetts, on the fourth day of July, 1895, leaving a widow and daughter, Cora Maria, who was married to Charles Henry Heywood of Springfield, Massachusetts, November 22, 1886.



RECEIVED
LIBRARY

C. E. Faxon

CHARLES EDWARD FAXON

CHARLES EDWARD FAXON, one of America's leading botanical artists, and the Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard College since 1907, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, January 21, 1846. He is the son of Elisha Faxon, born May 6, 1801, died October 2, 1855, and Hannah Mann Whiting, and is a direct descendant, in the eighth generation, from Thomas Faxon who came from England to America about 1647 and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts.

Mr. Faxon's father was a merchant who possessed an enviable reputation for honesty and square dealing. The son very early acquired a special fondness for Natural History, particularly that portion of it which is concerned with plants and flowers, and much of his spare time was spent in reading and study along these lines. He was chiefly encouraged in this pursuit by his mother, who exerted a strong influence over his intellectual life.

After attending the public schools in Roxbury and the Eliot High School, he entered the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1867 with the degree of S.B. Thirty years later his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M., in recognition of the work he had accomplished. A sketch of his life was published in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for December, 1897.

After a few years spent in mercantile life he resumed the study of botany, turning his attention chiefly to botanical illustration, for which he had developed a remarkable proficiency.

He became associated with Professor D. C. Eaton of Yale University in a work entitled "The Ferns of North America," published in two quarto volumes in 1879, for which Mr. Faxon furnished the colored plates. During the same year he was appointed Instructor in Botany at Harvard and in 1881 was made Assistant at the Arnold Arboretum where he had charge of the extensive library and herbarium. In 1907 he was made Assistant Director

CHARLES EDWARD FAXON

of the Arboretum, a position which he still holds. In his work at the Arboretum he has steadily pursued his specialty of botanical illustration, chiefly in conjunction with Prof. Charles S. Sargent. He furnished all the plates for Sargent's "Sylva of North America," a monumental work in twelve quarto volumes, containing over six hundred copper plates done in Paris by the leading French engravers. He was also the artist for Sargent's "Forest Flora of Japan" (1894), "Manual of the Trees of North America" (1905), and "Trees and Shrubs" (1905-13). He has drawn the botanical illustrations for the ten volumes of "Garden and Forest," and has contributed numerous plates to all the leading botanical journals of this country. In all he has drawn many thousands of figures illustrating plants.

He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, of the Society of American Foresters, and many similar societies and organizations. In politics he has always been an independent, never identifying himself with any one party but ever standing ready to support progressive measures and good government. He has never married.

Bacon says, "I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from which of course men do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves by way of amends to be a help and ornament thereunto."

Mr. Faxon has fulfilled this duty to its fullest extent, not merely by the help which he has rendered to the science of Botany at the Arnold Arboretum, but especially by becoming, through his masterful botanical illustrations, one of the most notable ornaments to the science which this country has ever produced.



Carly Thomas

CARL FEHMER

CARL FEHMER was born in Dargun, Mecklenburg, Schwerin, Germany, November 10, 1838.

He is a son of Henrich Fehmer and Maria (Zerrahn) Fehmer. His father died in Germany when Carl was five years old; the mother and children came to America in 1852 and settled in Boston.

He attended the public schools and from boyhood was very fond of drawing and painting. At the age of sixteen he commenced the study of architecture in the office of George Snell, a prominent Boston architect, with whom he remained eight years. In 1866 he went into business on his own account.

For about twenty-five years he performed all the architectural work at the Massachusetts General Hospital, until his retirement on account of ill health. He designed a number of buildings for the McLean Asylum at Waverly and was appointed by Governor Oliver Ames as consulting architect when the extension to the Massachusetts State House was built.

During the Civil War he was in the militia, he served at guard duty at Fort Independence as a member of the Fourth Battalion under Major Thomas Stevenson.

He is a member of the Boston Society of Architects and of the St. Botolph Club.

April 20, 1872, he married Therese, daughter of Frederick Wahl who came from Cassel, Germany.

Mr. Fehmer's general architectural practice was very extensive. Among the many buildings which he erected, are the Shuman Corner, the building on the old Church Green, he rebuilt the Tremont Temple; was also the architect of the Telephone Building and the one erected on the Old Boylston Market Estate. The residence of Ex-governor Oliver Ames, is perhaps the most prominent one of the many he designed and built in the Back Bay district during his long and active professional career.

DESMOND FITZGERALD

DESMOND FITZGERALD, Civil Engineer, was born in Nassau, New Providence, May 20, 1846. In 1849 his parents removed to Providence, Rhode Island.

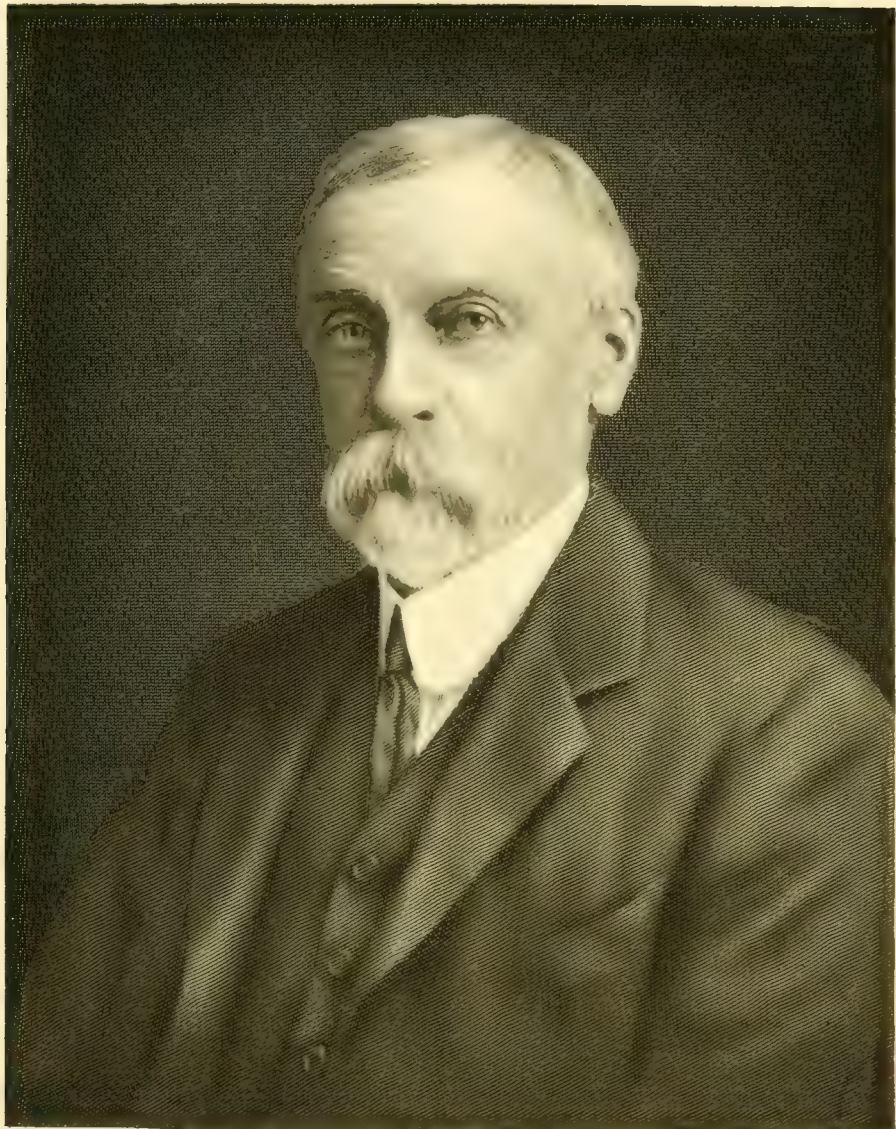
His father, Captain Lionel C. W. H. FitzGerald, K. T. S., was an officer in the English army. He was knighted for bravery on the field of battle, and was descended from a distinguished Irish family; his father, Lieutenant Col. Edward Thomas served with the Guards at Waterloo and his mother was a descendant of the noble house of Kilmaine.

Mr. FitzGerald's mother, Sarah Caroline (Brown) FitzGerald, was a direct descendant of Roger Williams and through her, he is possessed of land in Providence which Roger Williams purchased from the Indians, the title never having passed from the family. Mr. FitzGerald is also a descendant of Roger Conant and many other noted Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors. His mother died when he was a child and he was reared by his grandmother. After graduation from the public schools of Providence he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, and is an Alumnus of that institution.

After leaving Andover he became private secretary to General Burnside and Assistant Secretary of State of Rhode Island. At the same time he was studying Engineering with Cushing and De Witt of Providence, that profession being the one to which he intended to devote his life.

In 1867 he entered the service of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad as axman and rose through every rank of an engineering party to the charge of location and constructing parties. After service in several Western railroads he became Chief Engineer of the Boston and Albany Railroad in 1871.

In 1873 the City of Boston secured his services on its Water Works and there he remained in various positions until 1903. During this long service Mr. FitzGerald familiarized himself with many problems of construction and maintenance and was



Demund FitzGerald

DESMOND FITZGERALD

frequently consulted by other cities besides Boston upon questions connected with their water supplies.

He was the author of various articles and twice received the Norman Medal from the American Society of Civil Engineers. He became president of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, the New England Water Works Association and of the American Society of Civil Engineers. One of the most interesting of Mr. FitzGerald's works was the establishment at Chestnut Hill Reservoir of a laboratory for the study of the biological side of Water Supplies which was the first erected solely for this purpose. In this laboratory all the forms of troubles causing bad tastes in water were thoroughly studied in a comprehensive, scientific manner and many important revolutions inaugurated in the methods of management, control and construction of reservoirs. He served as a member of commissions to design water and sewerage works and for abolition of grade crossings.

In 1903 Mr. FitzGerald resigned his position as a Department Engineer of the Metropolitan Water Supply of Massachusetts and has since acted as a consulting engineer. In 1904 he visited the Philippines and made reports on works for water supply, sewerage and docks for the city of Manila. In 1912 he was employed by the city and state of New York in sanitary matters connected with the harbor of New York.

For several years Mr. FitzGerald was chairman of the Topographical Survey Commission of Massachusetts, and acted as a commissioner for the establishment of the boundary line between the States of New York and Massachusetts and also to define the changes in the Rhode Island boundary line.

In 1907 the Metropolitan Improvement Commission was created and Mr. FitzGerald was one of its members. For this commission he visited all the principal docks in Europe and made a report and design for the docks of Boston.

In Brookline where Mr. FitzGerald resides, he has held public offices for many years and is now Chairman of the Park Commission and a Trustee of the Public Library, etc.

He is a member of the Union, St. Botolph, Engineering, and Country Clubs and of several engineering societies. He is a past President of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

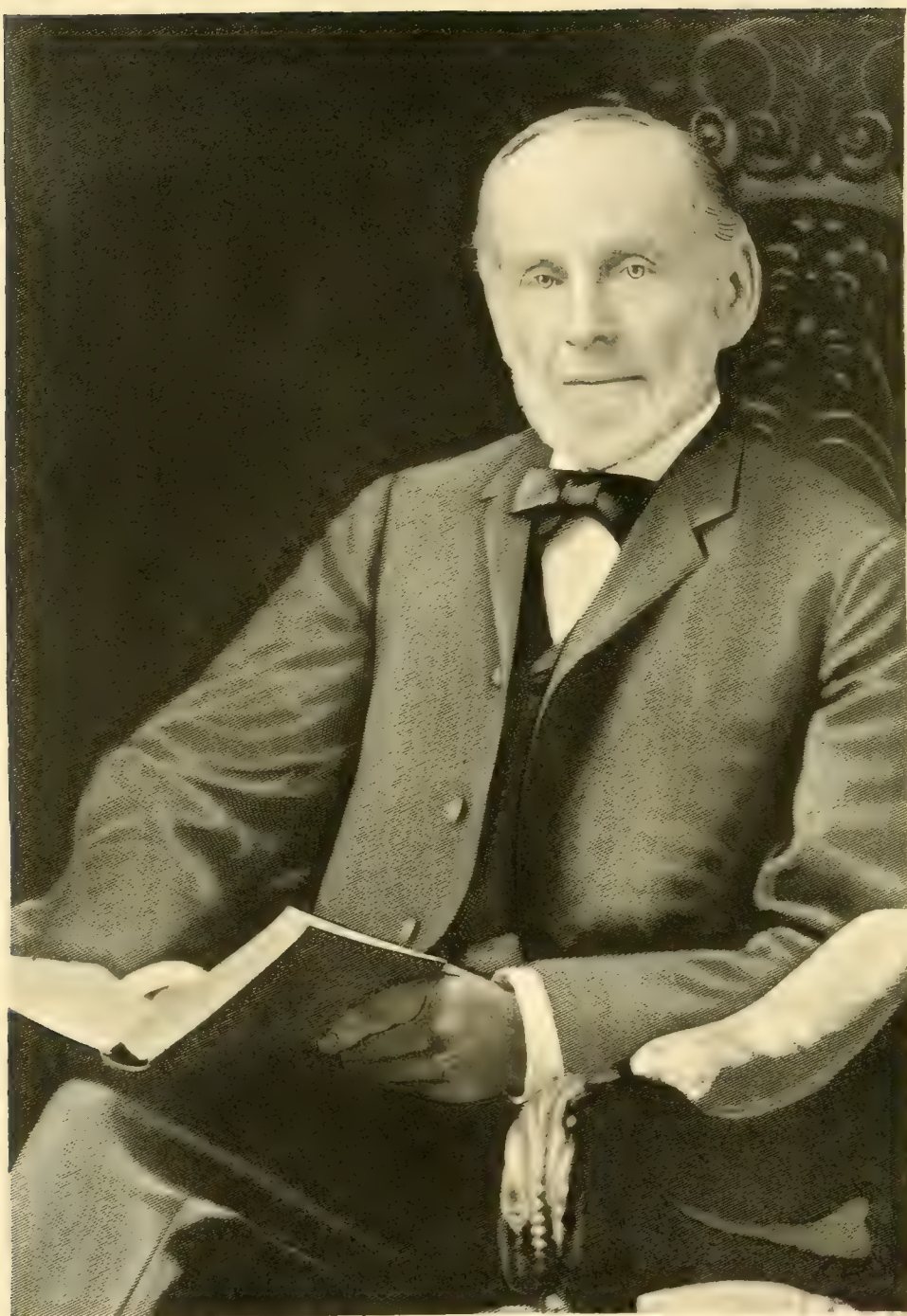
DESMOND FITZGERALD

In politics Mr. FitzGerald has always been a Republican.

His favorite recreation has been the study of art and he has made a collection of pictures which has recently been installed in a fireproof addition to his home on Washington Street, Brookline, which is to be kept open to the public. Mr. FitzGerald believes that it is the duty of all who may be interested in the collection of artistic objects to make them accessible to everyone.

In 1870 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Stephen Salisbury, and Elizabeth (Clark) Salisbury. She is descended from a long list of Colonial ancestors, including the Quincy, Sewell, Hull, Walley and other distinguished families.

Four children have blessed their home and they all have families of their own.



James F. D. Garfield

JAMES FREEMAN DANA GARFIELD

JAMES FREEMAN DANA GARFIELD was born in Langdon, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, August 14, 1828. He died at his home in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, December 14, 1911. He was the son of Elisha Garfield, and Bathsheba (Egerton) Garfield. His mother came of a long line of strong intellectual ancestry and her influence on the moral and spiritual life of his youthful days was marked in the upbuilding of a sterling character.

James F. D. Garfield attended the district school, a mile and a half from his father's farm, during the ten or twelve weeks' term, summer and winter, until he was eleven years old. In April, 1846, he went to Fitchburg and for the next three years worked at his trade in the office of the *Fitchburg Weekly Sentinel*. During intervals he attended the Leicester Academy, Fitchburg Academy and Lawrence Academy at Groton.

In 1849 he moved to Worcester where he worked as foreman and bookkeeper in the printing house of Henry J. Howland. In 1852 he returned to act for eight years as Editor of the *Fitchburg Sentinel*. In 1860 he sold the interest he had acquired and for four years worked again at his trade in Boston and Pawtucket. In 1864 he returned to Fitchburg and entered into partnership with John P. Sabin in the retail coal business. Two years later George N. Proctor entered the firm which became Garfield and Proctor and which soon built up an extensive business.

He was an alderman of the city of Fitchburg in 1886 and 1887 and was President of the Board in 1887; member of School Board 1881 to 1889 and 1896 to 1899; Representative to the General Court 1887; Trustee of Fitchburg Public Library from 1899 to 1911, and from 1899 to 1910 he was Secretary of the Board. He was constant in his attendance at the meetings of the trustees and in the welfare of the library his interest was unfailing. His conservative, yet progressive judgment, made his services in demand

JAMES FREEMAN DANA GARFIELD

by many financial and business managements. He was a director in the Orswell (cotton) Mills of Fitchburg from its incorporation in 1887, a director of the Nockege (cotton) Mills of Fitchburg. From 1902 to 1905 he was President of the Sawyer Tool Manufacturing Company of Fitchburg, Treasurer of the Brown Bag Filling Machine Company of Fitchburg from 1897 to 1911, Director of the Safety Fund National Bank of Fitchburg from 1892 to 1911, Trustee of the Worcester North Savings Institution of Fitchburg from 1888; Vice-president 1892 to 1899; President from 1899 to 1911; member of the Investment Committee from 1888 to 1911.

He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, affiliated with Charles W. Moore Lodge; Thomas Royal Arch Chapter; and Jerusalem Commandery, Knights Templar of Fitchburg, member of the Fitchburg Board of Trade and Merchants' Association from 1888; member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

During his residence in Worcester he was a member of the Worcester City Guard and for five years after his return to Fitchburg from 1852, he was a member of the Fitchburg Fusiliers, serving as clerk of the company. In politics, allied to the Old Whig party, on the formation of the Republican party his allegiance was transferred to that party, and he remained an earnest, consistent supporter of its policy and principles to the end of his life. His religious connections were with the First Parish (Unitarian) of Fitchburg, in which Society he was active and helpful, serving many terms on the Board of Assessors of the parish, and a regular attendant when health permitted. He was a life-member of the American Unitarian Association. While a young man in Worcester, he had as a pastor another young man, Edward Everett Hale, and it was in later years frequently said of Mr. Garfield, that something of the culture, grace and dignity of the minister was reflected in his young parishioner. From his earliest years Mr. Garfield was a lover of pets and delighted in all growing things. He was very successful in agricultural experiments and fruit culture and was passionately fond of flowers. He enjoyed travel, having visited nearly every part of this country and was a discriminating observer of what he saw. Every branch of good literature had in him an interested and understanding reader. In literary work few men in Fitchburg have ever equaled his labors. He was a prolific and forceful writer and author of many papers,

JAMES FREEMAN DANA GARFIELD

pamphlets and journals, besides many valuable articles in the newspaper and magazine field. He was the author of "Walker and Egerton Genealogy," first published in Chandler's "History of Shirley, Massachusetts" (1883), "Journalism in Fitchburg," first published in Emerson's "Fitchburg Past and Present," in 1887.

From early life he was given to the study of historical subjects, and to the collection of books and original records that might be valuable for preservation. To Mr. Garfield the future historians of Fitchburg will be greatly indebted for the preservation of so much regarding the early life and traditions of the town and city. His literary taste and retentive memory made his mind a treasure house, from which he seemed able at all times to supply any desired data. His patience and thoroughness of research and investigation left little overlooked which might add to the completeness or accuracy of the story.

His connection with historical and genealogical societies was extensive. He was a life member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society. A member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, and a member of the National Geographic Society. In 1892 a dream of his for many years, was realized in the organization of the Fitchburg Historical Society. He has been called the father of the society and it was due to his initiative that it exists to-day. An example of the thought he gave to anything he undertook was in selecting the anniversary of the incorporation of the town as an appropriate day on which to start the society. For the first ten years he served as Secretary and from 1902 as librarian and member of the executive committee. He edited the publication of four volumes of "Proceedings of the Society." His sketches published by the Fitchburg Historical Society include "Fitchburg's Response to the Lexington Alarm"; "Lunenburg and Leominster in the Revolution"; "Ebenezer Bridge, Leader of the Fitchburg Minute Men"; "Pioneer Printers of Fitchburg"; "Early Fire Service of Fitchburg"; "Fitchburg Soldiers in the Revolution"; "Reminiscences of the Presidential Campaign of 1840"; "Origin of Street Names in Fitchburg."

His ambition for many years had been to see the Fitchburg Historical Society established in a home of its own. In his mind that building had long become a necessity, and in 1910 he took steps to see that it became a fact and by donation of land and generous

JAMES FREEMAN DANA GARFIELD

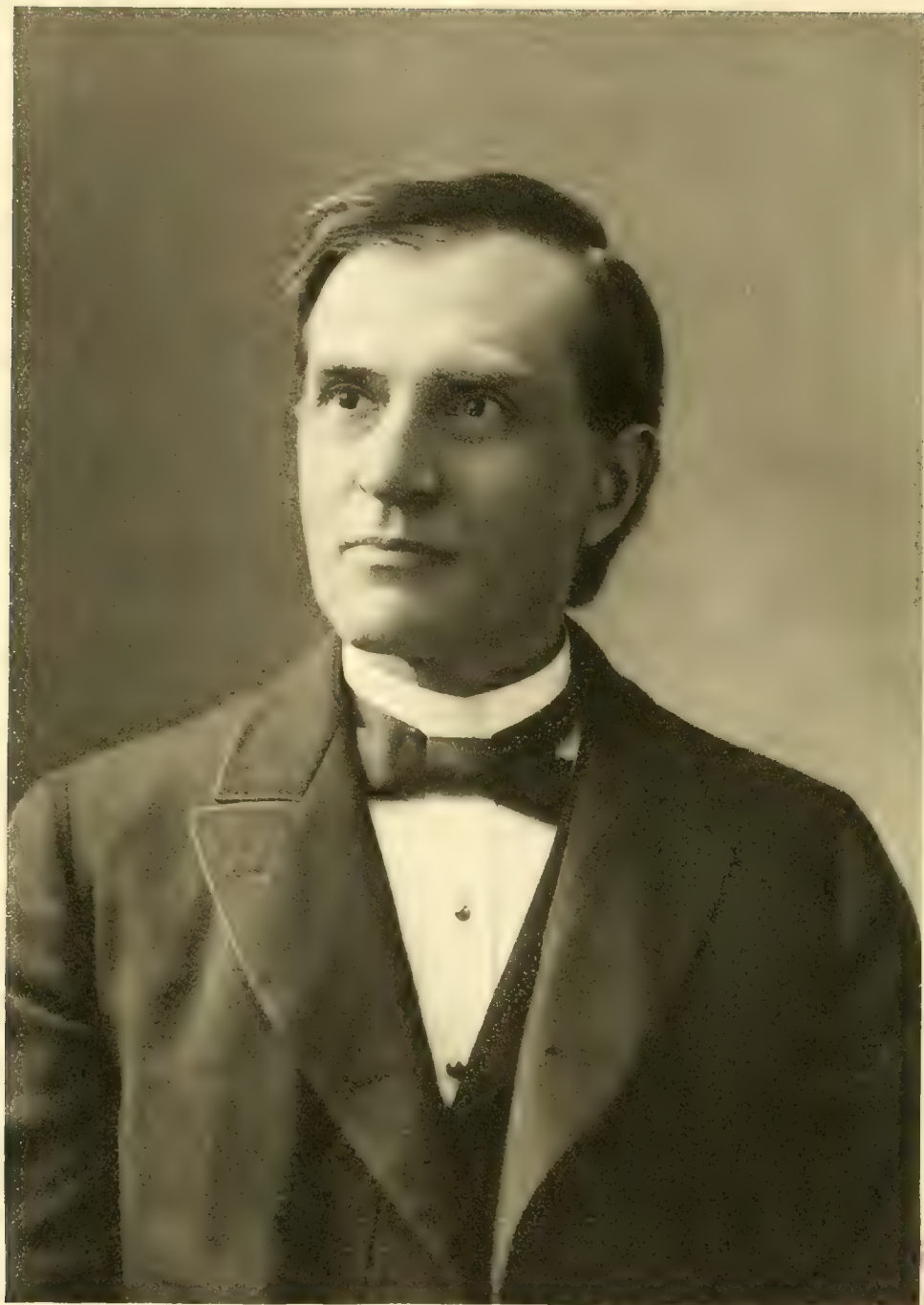
contributions towards the building, made it possible to start the work. Other friends and members of the society promptly aided in carrying it to success and work was at once commenced for the breaking of the turf on the site he had chosen. His oversight was continuous. The plans and details in every part followed his suggestions and ideas, and while he did not live to see the building completed, it was so near his home that he could practically oversee the work from his window and he did oversee it as long as he was able. The beautiful and commodious home of the society is universally recognized as a fitting memorial to the founder of the society.

Mr. Garfield's marked characteristics were a love of justice and integrity, dislike of extravagance and ostentation, firmness of will power and tenacity of purpose. He was a good example of the New Englander of the old school.

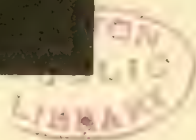
Mr. Garfield was married December 1, 1853, to Emily Charlotte Newton, daughter of Captain Martin Newton of Fitchburg. Captain Newton was a pioneer in the cotton manufacturing of Fitchburg, having commenced spinning cotton yarn in 1810. The buildings he erected, in what is now Newton's Lane are still standing, though used for other purposes. Mrs. Garfield died January 27, 1903, her married life lacking less than a year of reaching the golden anniversary. She was a woman of refinement and rare gentleness of character and a devoted wife and mother. Their children were Charlotte Gertrude, who died October 11, 1859, Emma Susie, who married William Ashley Blodgett of Boston, Mary Louise, Edmund Dana, and Theresa Newton.

The following, from the records of the Fitchburg Public Library Trustees, well expresses the appreciation in which Mr. Garfield was held by his friends and associates:

"The recital of his labors on earth is the full record of an honest man. The abundant achievements of his life were perfected in the sunshine of his kind and lovable nature, and the paths in which he walked are fragrant with the blossoms of kindness, affection and charity."



C. E. Garman



CHARLES EDWARD GARMAN

CHARLES EDWARD GARMAN was for twenty-six years professor of mental and moral philosophy in Amherst College.

He acquired renown not only for his method of teaching philosophy, but for the power of his inspiring personality over young men. Doubtless the same wide recognition of his power as a teacher would have followed his efforts in other fields of learning; for to ample scholarship in several departments he added that burning desire to impart knowledge, to inspire other minds with a love of it, and to influence personal character which has possessed all great teachers from Socrates and Plato down. His choice of philosophy as the department of his scholarly interest and activity, though undoubtedly due in some degree to a strong natural bent, was yet greatly favored by the circumstances of his education. Among these circumstances it is easy to trace the influence of certain great men who were his teachers. While an undergraduate at Amherst, he came under the influence of Julius H. Seelye, afterwards President of the college, but then Professor of Mental and Moral philosophy. The guiding hand of this wise man was felt at important turning-points in young Garman's career. It would now seem that the elder was consciously preparing the younger man to become his successor in the chair of philosophy. When this succession had come to pass, and Professor Garman had shown the world that the teaching of philosophy was his true vocation, President Seelye was asked whether a course of theology in the Yale Divinity School had been deliberately chosen by Mr. Garman as a preparation for what had turned out to be his life-work. The reply was "perhaps he did not have it in mind so definitely for himself as I had it in mind for him." There was at that time in this country no opportunity for postgraduate instruction in philosophy, except in some divinity schools. Among the eminent scholars who composed the faculty of the Yale Divinity School at that time, there were three men whose influence on Garman's devel-

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opment was undoubtedly important. These were Timothy Dwight, Samuel Harris, and George P. Fisher.

Professor Garman's early life and the influence of parents and home upon his development, during childhood and youth, are significant as foreshadowing the character of the man. He was born, December 18, 1850, at Limington, Maine, where his father was pastor of the Congregational Church. The father, John Harper Garman, was born, January 20, 1811, at Laconia, New Hampshire, the son of Joseph and Anna Leach Garman. Of the earlier ancestry and of the time and place of the first settlement of the Garmans in this country, little is known. The father was a teacher for a number of years before and after his marriage, and acquired a high reputation for success in that profession. The mother was Elizabeth Bullard, daughter of Nathan and Nancy (Russell) Bullard of Medway, Mass. She, too, was a teacher both before and after her marriage on March 2, 1840, to Mr. Garman; and the couple had a school together for some years in North Carolina. But presently Mr. Garman felt strongly called to the ministry; and the wife, whose deeply religious nature earnestly responded to that of her husband, cheerfully faced all the hardships involved in the proposed change of occupation. Mr. Garman graduated at the Andover Theological Seminary in the year 1845. After pastorates in Baldwin, Limington, Scarboro, and Lebanon, Maine, he removed in 1866 to North Orange, Massachusetts, where he spent the rest of his life. He there had a small farm, preached till he was seventy years of age, and died, June 14, 1904, at the age of ninety-three.

Born of such parents and nurtured by such influences as pervaded the home of his childhood and youth, young Garman developed a strong moral and religious character, and acquired that remarkable familiarity with the Bible which made its language and imagery the frequent vehicle of his thought in his teaching and writing later in life. Scriptural illustrations were spontaneous and telling in his discourse upon any topic he took up.

His preparation for college, which had been begun in Lebanon Academy, was finished in the Athol High School. Daily he walked to and from school over the three miles of hilly road that lay between his home and Athol. Morning and evening he did the work that fell to the lot of a farmer's boy; and, when there was no school, he worked on the farm. When he was ready for college, his father felt

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that his help at home was necessary a few months longer, so that he did not join his class, that of 1872 at Amherst, until the middle of its freshman year, passing with success all the examinations upon the studies of the first half-year. He was absent from college one winter term to teach school, and summers he worked in the hay field to obtain money for his college expenses. His situation was like that of many a son of a minister in a small country parish.

At graduation Mr. Garman was given the "philosophical oration," indicating that his place was fourth on the rank list. His subject was "The Spiritual Philosophy." He had taken in succession prizes in natural philosophy, in chemistry, and in anatomy and physiology. The philosophical prize, a high honor of the senior year, he took without competition; for his classmates were so convinced of his superiority that none of them could be persuaded by the professor to enter the contest against him.

Incidents are related illustrating Mr. Garman's extraordinary power of memorizing. His classmates are said to have sat aghast while he and another reeled off *verbatim* page after page of Hickok's "Empirical Psychology," the text-book then in use. It was said of him that, if every copy of that text-book were destroyed, he would be able to reproduce from memory every line and word of it. In the Yale Divinity School, while yet a new student, little known, he astonished the class and the teacher one day by another remarkable feat of memory. Professor Fisher had asked the class to read in preparation for the next recitation fifty pages of his "Beginnings of Christianity." Mr. Garman, being the first called on to recite, began to repeat with such readiness and precision that he was allowed to go on until he had given the whole fifty pages word for word, his classmates opening their books from time to time to see if he misplaced a word or omitted a "the," an "and," or a "but."

Such power of memory is often accompanied by defects in other mental powers, insomuch that the possessor of an uncommonly good memory is apt to be deemed inferior in understanding. But with Garman it was not so. He possessed a vigorous understanding, and was as keen in discussing what he had learned as he was ready and accurate in reciting it. "He was," says Dr. Dwight, "a man of originality—not simply a learner, but a man who thoroughly digested and made his own what he learned. He was by no means a self-

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displaying man, but a genuine man of intellectual force, worthy of all the reputation which he afterwards secured."

During the years 1873-1876, Mr. Garman was principal of the high school in Ware, Massachusetts. Here he introduced the study of chemistry, reformed that of natural philosophy, adopting for both studies the laboratory method of instruction. There was not a full college preparatory course in the school, but there were boys and girls there who wished to go to college, and Mr. Garman gave them all the needed instruction out of school hours, meeting them, it is said, as early as six o'clock in the morning. This was an early manifestation of that unsparing use of his time and strength for his students which was so marked a feature of his later teaching.

Mr. Garman spent the next four years, 1876-1880, in the Yale Divinity School, three years in the regular course and one as Fellow in Theology. Here his classmates noted some of the traits which distinguished him in later years. One of them writes that Garman had "great analytic powers" combined with "a strongly constructive bent." He would pull things to pieces with a seemingly remorseless passion for analysis and clear seeing of the parts." He seemed "to put a question mark after every accepted truth or doctrine," but it would presently appear that he was only seeking "the foundation for a new and firmer synthesis, a larger and better constructed whole." He "so believed in Truth that his quest for her was absolutely without fear; what he feared and deprecated most was a hasty and superficial solution of the great problems of faith; and therefore it was that he would patiently and with open mind wait till all that doubt could say had been heard, ere he deemed the case closed and the verdict safe because fully honest and clear as to evidence." This procedure is the same that he afterwards led his college students to adopt in weighing evidence and forming opinions.

Mr. Garman returned to Amherst in 1880, as instructor in mathematics for a year, and then as instructor in philosophy for another year, after which he was raised to the rank of professor. In the summer of 1882, he married Eliza N. Miner of Ware. She had been his assistant in the Ware High School. Her father was Dr. David Worthington Miner of Ware, who was descended from Thomas Miner, an emigrant from England to Salem on the ship *Arabella*. The home established by this marriage "became to an unusual degree incorporated with the life of the college," by the ever cordial "wel-

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come it offered to the students, who found the class hour, even when lengthened by questions after class, all too short for explanation and discussion."

Professor Garman's success as a teacher was very unusual from the beginning. His interest in the young men he taught was far greater than it was in the subject-matter of his instruction. His influence over them was uncommonly strong and elevating. He had been ranked with Mark Hopkins as an effective teacher of philosophy and as one who "also desired to make philosophy indeed the guide of life and the basis of good character and citizenship." The warm attachment manifested towards him by all who have sat under his instruction reminds us of Arnold of Rugby. He said of himself, "I am a regular Socrates in my estimation of a successful teacher."

Three colleges one after another offered to make Professor Garman their president; but his heart was wholly given to teaching, and he wrote in his answer to one of these offers, "It does not seem to me that I am ambitious to accomplish any other success than to send out students thoroughly inspired with the principles of a spiritual and thoroughly Christian philosophy and ethics." In 1894 he was offered the chair of philosophy in the University of Michigan, and he presented his resignation to the Amherst Board of Trustees; but the dismay among the college authorities and the alumni was so great at the prospect of his leaving Amherst that the Trustees persuaded him to withdraw his resignation.

The work of teaching as Professor Garman carried it on was enormous and left him little time for anything else. Though frequently urged to publish, he contributed but little to the literature of philosophy. He felt that his was a message that could be given only in the class-room. He had devoted himself with singleness of purpose to what, says Professor William James, "nowadays seems the less fashionable half of a 'professor's' functions." And Professor James Angell says that a tribute paid to Professor Garman, the man, was also a tribute, "to an academic and educational ideal which has in recent years suffered some obscurity in this country. Original investigation and research, often of a very shallow and specious kind, has been the touchstone by which alone professional work has of late too often been tested. Professor Garman has deliberately chosen to follow an older and less spectacular ideal." And yet he had, at times, looked upon publication as a possibility. Had his life

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been longer spared, it is not improbable that his philosophy would have become better known outside his college world. He himself wrote, shortly before his death, "No, I have not published yet. I have not got the course where it will go of itself without the inspiration of the class-room. I sometimes comfort myself with the thought that the teacher publishes an edition in every class that graduates, and that perhaps to imprint a truth on the hearts of young men will do as much good in the community as to print it in book form. I do not feel that I can neglect the class-room for the public, yet I do hope to publish." Some years earlier he had written, "I have often raised the question as to whether I would not let down my course and take a little rest and devote myself to publishing, but I have found that, somehow, students' minds would be satisfied with nothing less than these most difficult problems."

What gave Professor Garman high renown in the educational world was his method of teaching philosophy. His aim was "to teach a student how to weigh evidence and to arouse in him the conviction that he could do his own independent weighing and that truth's ultimate appeal lay in his own mind."

Failing to get the equipment he wanted from the Trustees, he purchased and set up in his own house a printing-press, hired a compositor, and supplied his classes with all the material they needed and in the form best suited to his purpose. These pamphlets contained statements of questions, arguments for one side or the other to be answered, quotations from authors and his own criticisms, outlines, or summaries. These pamphlets were loaned to the class for the time being, and returned for the use of the next class. Any pamphlet was thrown aside whenever a better one could be substituted, or a topic could better be approached from a fresh point of view.

Very characteristic of his teaching is the following passage taken from one of his class-room pamphlets:—

"No one can follow truth without being an actual hero. Remember the experiences of Columbus. Derided by his contemporaries, he steered his ships towards the west, with nothing to guide him except the great truths which science had revealed. Let this be a prophecy for your life. The old country from which you set sail on your voyage of life is the material shore. It is the Kingdom of brain paths, where selfishness is not sovereign, but tyrant. There is a Western Hemisphere, a spiritual America. I beg you to follow Columbus.



Patrick K. McBride

PATRICK GILBRIDE

AS the world grows older and wiser its standards of greatness and its measures of worth are changing; and there have grown into the minds and hearts of men saner ideals of conduct and truer conceptions of values,—nobler estimates of the parts men play in the world. In reaching an estimate of a man to-day the service he renders to the community he lives in and the men he lives with must be reckoned with, and in considering that service those who are weighing him on the scales of public opinion will ask if his work and word have added to the sum total of human peace and happiness, and if his character and reputation have been an inspiration, however slight, to other men.

It is not always the man whose name is loudest on the lips of fame, whose reputation is linked with some piece of great legislation, some great victory in the field of strife, some great work of art or literature, who has earned the affection and gratitude of his fellows. The man who has not thrust himself into the public eye, whose kindness and courtesy, work and worth are constantly touching his neighbors, helping them in evil days and putting heart and courage into them in the days of despondency and ill-fortune, is of more value in the life and living of the age than those we call great.

The man who brings peace and contentment to his community, who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, who invents some appliance for lessening the burdens of the world, who adds a new industry to a town and increases the opportunities for honest labor and bread-winning—he is more deserving of honor among men than he who destroys in war.

The Republic has many such men who go from manhood to the grave engaged in good work and escaping the trump of Fame, and such a one was Patrick Gilbride.

Mr. Gilbride was born December 13, 1854, in the parish of Kinawley, a few miles from the town of Enniskillen in the county of Fermanagh in the province of Ulster in Ireland. He was the son of Patrick and Alice (McManus) Gilbride, and was born on the

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land which had been cultivated by his ancestors for centuries. The incidents of war and conquest had deprived them of this land and transformed the proprietors into tenant farmers. While he received the rudiments of his education in the Kinawley Catholic parish school, the sound moral and religious character that marked all his days was founded in the simple, wholesome training of a God-fearing household.

While still a boy he was apprenticed to an Enniskillen linen draper, and in that provincial little shop he acquired a business training that gave him success in wider fields and under more trying circumstances. It is a curious and significant fact that many of the shrewdest, most successful and respected dry-goods merchants of America were born and trained in Ulster; and the success they achieved must be accounted for by the early business training they received, the lessons of thrift, attention to business, and square dealing taught them, supplemented and stimulated by the patience, persistence and pluck of the Ulster character, when transplanted to a new soil and new conditions.

Like most of his race the wanderlust was in his blood and when Enniskillen and its opportunities grew too small and limited for his ambitions and hopes, he came to America and in 1874 was soon employed by the dry-goods firm of J. V. Keyes and Company in Lowell, Massachusetts. He worked hard and faithfully, saved his money and made a life-long friend of his employer, and in time he was ready to launch his own argosy on the sea of commerce.

In a neighboring Lowell dry-goods store worked another Ulsterman, Constantine O'Donnell, and he and Patrick Gilbride united their savings, their hopes and courage, and began an independent business under the corporate name of O'Donnell and Gilbride in March, 1880. They were keen, watchful, enterprising, courteous and tireless; and the old-fashioned business virtues they had brought to America added to the up-to-date methods of the age, soon brought them the confidence and patronage of the Lowell public and the business grew by leaps and bounds until it expanded into a concern second to none in Lowell.

In March, 1904, a great fire practically destroyed their business; and when the affairs of the concern were settled, the two builders of the corporation concluded to separate amicably, each going into business for himself. The Gilbride Company rose from the ashes

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of the old concern, and is still doing business on the spot where it began its life in 1880.

In 1887 Mr. Gilbride married Miss Rose A. Delaney, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Fox) Delaney of Lowell, and a sister of the late distinguished Catholic Bishop Delaney of Manchester, New Hampshire. The marriage was a happy one and was blessed by two daughters, Florence and Helen R. Gilbride.

Quiet and unassuming, and devoted to business, Mr. Gilbride found time in an unostentatious way to interest himself in other matters. He was a member of the Vesper-Country and Washington Clubs, the American-Irish Historical Society and the Knights of Columbus; and his interest in the business progress of his city made him a director in the Lowell Board of Trade and a Trustee of the Washington Savings Institute.

In March, 1914, he was taken seriously ill, and after a brief sickness he died on March 29, sincerely mourned by the city he had loved and labored in.

Perhaps the best estimate of Patrick Gilbride as a man and citizen and the most sincere, was written a few days after his decease by his neighbor and friend, Mr. Joseph Smith:

"An honest man, an honorable merchant, a good citizen passed out of life and the activities of this community when Patrick Gilbride died. I knew him long and well; he was my friend and no man's enemy.

"Clean-thinking, clean-speaking, clean-living, religious without ostentation, generous to all good causes, loyal to his friendships, kindly in his outlook on life and living, charitable in the presence of weakness and frailty, sympathetic and responsive in trouble and misfortune, he was a man who inspired affection and commanded respect. Always modest and unassuming he loved the fellowship of his kind, without thrusting himself upon them; optimistic and sunny-natured, no man ever heard him speak evil of his fellows; and the joy of living and loving ran like a generous current in his veins.

"Born and raised in the province of Ulster, in a region where religious asperities were constant and rife, and where men seemed to prize the cover more than the contents of the books of religion, he grew to manhood with a fine tolerance of all religious beliefs and preserved through all his days a pity and contempt for bigotries that brought Christianity into disrepute. Passionately de-

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voted to the hopes and aspirations of his country, he was keenly interested in every movement that meant the peace and betterment of his native land, and to him the impending measure of home rule meant the dawning of a new day when his countrymen would unite for the common good and forget the asperities and vexations of the past.

“Patrick Gilbride will be missed in many places in the days to come; his shy and restful presence will come back to those who knew him best like the music of a half-forgotten song; and his kindly words and gentle personality will be recalled with tender regret. He made no great mark in the world, no great noise in the community in which he lived; but he has left a memory fragrant of modesty, gentleness, good fellowship and quiet good deeds. Surely a man who loves his fellowman and by his living and his doing makes the life of the community in which he lives a little better and a little sweeter, is as worthy of as much honor and as tender a remembrance as he who fills the eye and ear of a Commonwealth.”

The *Lowell Sun* said:—“The career of Patrick Gilbride was one of remarkable achievement, typical of the spirit of an older generation. Coming to this country with no other capital than sturdy character, sterling integrity, sanguine temperament and untiring perseverance, he entered the field of business and became not only one of the most respected but one of the most successful men in this section of the country. Quiet and unostentatious in manner, he was not given to personal exploitation, but his life’s work is crystallized in results that speak more eloquently of the man than any personal laudations.

“He was universally esteemed, universally respected, and will be universally mourned. It is a rare character that can distinguish between unyielding zeal and unreasoning fanaticism, but Mr. Gilbride had that character, and was in the truest sense of the word, always a gentleman.

“The city of Lowell is poorer for his departure—poorer in what every city needs most of all; to wit, enlightened citizenship of the broad-gauge, public-spirit kind. The story of the life and business success of Patrick Gilbride should be an inspiration to every young man who is making his start in life, or who, having begun, has met with discouragements which have hindered his progress.”



Harris C Hostwell

HARRIS COWDREY HARTWELL

HARRIS COWDREY HARTWELL was born in Groton, Massachusetts, December 28, 1847. He died at his home in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, December 9, 1891. He was a son of Benjamin Franklin Hartwell and Emma (Whitman) Hartwell. The family came from England among the early settlers and no less than six clergymen, Harvard men or from English Colleges, were among the direct ancestors of Harris C. Hartwell. His great-great-grandfather Rev. John Gardner of Stow sent six sons to Harvard. Henry Gardner, first Colonial Treasurer, who lived in the Province House, Boston, was a great-great-uncle of Harris C. Hartwell. "Old York" a slave in the Gardner family watched the treasury money which Mr. Henry Gardner had hidden for safety in the Concord Swamp during the Revolutionary War.

Benjamin Franklin Hartwell, the father of Harris C. Hartwell, was fitted for the ministry at Andover Theological Seminary. He was an unusual scholar and linguist and a graceful writer on religious topics.

Attending the public schools of his native town, Harris C. Hartwell fitted for college at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1869. The same year he began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Amasa Norcross of Fitchburg. He was admitted to the bar in 1872 and in 1874 became Mr. Norcross's partner.

He was a director and clerk of the Fitchburg Street Railway from its organization in 1886, and of the Leominster Street Railway from its organization in 1890, now consolidated as the Fitchburg and Leominster Street Railway Company.

He was a director of the Fitchburg Shoe Tip Company from its organization in 1884. A Trustee of the Worcester North Savings Institution of Fitchburg from January, 1885, Vice-president from 1890. Vice-president and member of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Mutual Aid Society of Fitchburg from its organization in 1879.

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Mr. Hartwell was an active, earnest supporter of the Republican party.

He was a member of the School Board of Fitchburg from 1874 to 1878; City Solicitor from 1877 to 1887; Representative to State Legislature in 1883, 1884, 1885; State Senator in 1887, 1888, 1889. In 1889 he served with marked ability as President of the Senate. It has been said that "to each of these positions he brought full measure of earnest, honest effort, and his services were of signal value to the City and Commonwealth." Mr. Hartwell served during his first year in the legislature on the committee of banks and banking; in the second on judiciary and was House Chairman on Woman Suffrage; the third year he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The active intelligent work of Mr. Hartwell was largely responsible for the successful fight for the establishment, after many years of agitation, of the Fitchburg Registry of Deeds for Northern Worcester County.

In the Senate he served on the Committee of Judiciary Rules, Constitutional Amendments, the Special Beverly Investigation and was Chairman of each. When elected in 1889, unanimously, President of the Senate, he was the first citizen of Fitchburg ever honored with that position.

Mr. Hartwell married October 23, 1877, Effie M. F. Needham, daughter of Daniel and Caroline (Hall) Needham, of Groton. Their children were, Norcross Needham Hartwell and Harold Hall Hartwell.

He was a member of Fitchburg Board of Trade and Director for many years. He was interested in athletics of all kinds, boating, baseball, angling, and took special delight in the out-door life of camping in his summer vacations.

He was a member of the Pi Eta Club of Harvard University, and of the Park Club of Fitchburg, serving as President of the latter in 1884. Mr. Hartwell was an attendant at the Unitarian Church.

His death evoked many tributes to his manly worth and ability. The *Fitchburg Sentinel* said:—

"Not since the death of Goldsmith F. Bailey in 1867, has the death of a citizen at the meridian of life occasioned such a public expression of the feeling of the loss to his adopted city. It is an irreparable loss to the social life of our city."



Saml Esterrick.

SAMUEL EDWARD HERRICK

THE name of Herrick has been traced back to the time of William the Conqueror. It is said that Erik the Saxon, a forester, at first opposed the Norman King but was won over and afterwards served him. It would be more interesting and more probable to state that James Herrick, who married Martha Topping shortly after arrival in Southampton, came from Leicestershire, England, between 1630 and 1640 and settled in Southampton, Long Island, was related to the charming poet, Robert Herrick, author of the "Hesperides," who about that same time was living at Dean Prior in Devon.

From James Herrick are descended most of those bearing that name in this country. Two hundred years later, not far from the spot where the first immigrant settled, was born (April 6, 1841), Samuel Edward Herrick, son of Austin Herrick, who during the first half of the last century followed the sea as a ship-captain and was highly respected for his dignity of character, his quick sense of honor, his kindliness and his unfailing humor. He was the son of William Herrick (1761-1825) whose wife was Phebe Pierson, a descendant of Henry Pierson, one of the original settlers of Southampton and a member of the General Assembly of the Colony which was under the jurisdiction of Connecticut.

Captain Austin Herrick married Mary Wells Jagger, daughter of Samuel Jagger (1775-1845). She had a powerful spiritual influence on her son. As a boy he was fond of out-of-door sports, of nature and of reading; the best books most strongly appealed to him.

He was fitted for college at the Southampton Academy and took his degree of A.B. at Amherst in 1859. Four years later he was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary and accepted his first pastorate at the Presbyterian Church at Wappinger's Falls, New York. In the choice of his profession his own inclinations coincided with the wishes of his family.

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His reading of the works of Maurice and Robertson and the others of that liberal group of theologians insensibly modified the strictness of his Princeton training and in September, 1864, he accepted a call to the Broadway Congregational Church of Chelsea, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1871 when he succeeded Edward N. Kirk, D.D., as pastor of the Mount Vernon Church then in Ashburton Place, Boston. He occupied that pulpit until his death in 1904. He was a brilliant and eloquent preacher and exercised a powerful influence in the community. During the latter part of his pastorate, the center of population having shifted and a great change having taken place in the community where he had served so long, a beautiful new church edifice was built on the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Beacon Street, with a commanding view across the wide basin of the Charles River.

His reputation as a theologian and public speaker, his broad culture, formed on the best models, his liberal views and his delightful personality gave him a wide popularity and he received many tempting invitations to go to other churches. Calls came even from California. His Alma Mater, which in 1878 conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, several times, tried to tempt him to become one of her professors. He was known as a sterling scholar in Greek and Latin and he was well read in the theological and biographical literature of his day.

But he preferred to remain at his metropolitan post, as a preacher to thoughtful men, as a leader in the softening theology of Liberalism. He had a rich and sonorous voice and a dignified presence which impressed his hearers with the seriousness of his purpose. There was something particularly gracious and kindly in his manner and winning in his personality. The largeness of his vision was that of a poet.

In 1885 he published through Houghton Mifflin & Company, his first and only book, entitled "Some Heretics of Yesterday." In this he proved conclusively that the men who in one age are branded as heretics, in the next are hailed as the leaders of thought. This work added largely to his reputation and was everywhere received with favorable comments. So successful was it that his friends wondered why he was not moved to make further ventures in the field of authorship. It was not from lack of interest or of

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stimulus but because he was so occupied with the absorbing duties of his large parish.

In politics he was a Republican, although in 1888 he voted for the reelection of Grover Cleveland as President, feeling that his character and the ability he had shown during his first term deserved recognition.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the University Club of Boston.

As a young man, having been born in sight of the sea, he was devoted to boating; in later life he was extremely fond of travel. He was a great collector of books and was never happier than when surrounded by them in his well-appointed library.

In April, 1864, he married Sophia Woodhull, daughter of John Frederick and Hetty Woodhull Foster, who was a lineal descendant of Christopher Foster, who came to Lynn and was made a freeman of Boston in April, 1637, and afterwards moved to Southampton where he became a freeman in 1652. He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Margaret Foster Herrick, who has made a name for herself by a translation from the Odes of Horace.

Dr. Herrick's memory will always be connected with the church which he served so long and which, by those who were affiliated with it or who fell under the spell of his personality, always was spoken of as "Dr. Herrick's Church." He would have been satisfied to give as his special message to the young, "the urgent necessity of realizing the close companionship and love of God and the duty of applying the ethics of Jesus Christ to every smallest detail of human life."

GEORGE HINCHLIFFE

GEORGE HINCHLIFFE was born in Scholes, near Holmfirth, Yorkshire, England, on February 27, 1849, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, August, 1911.

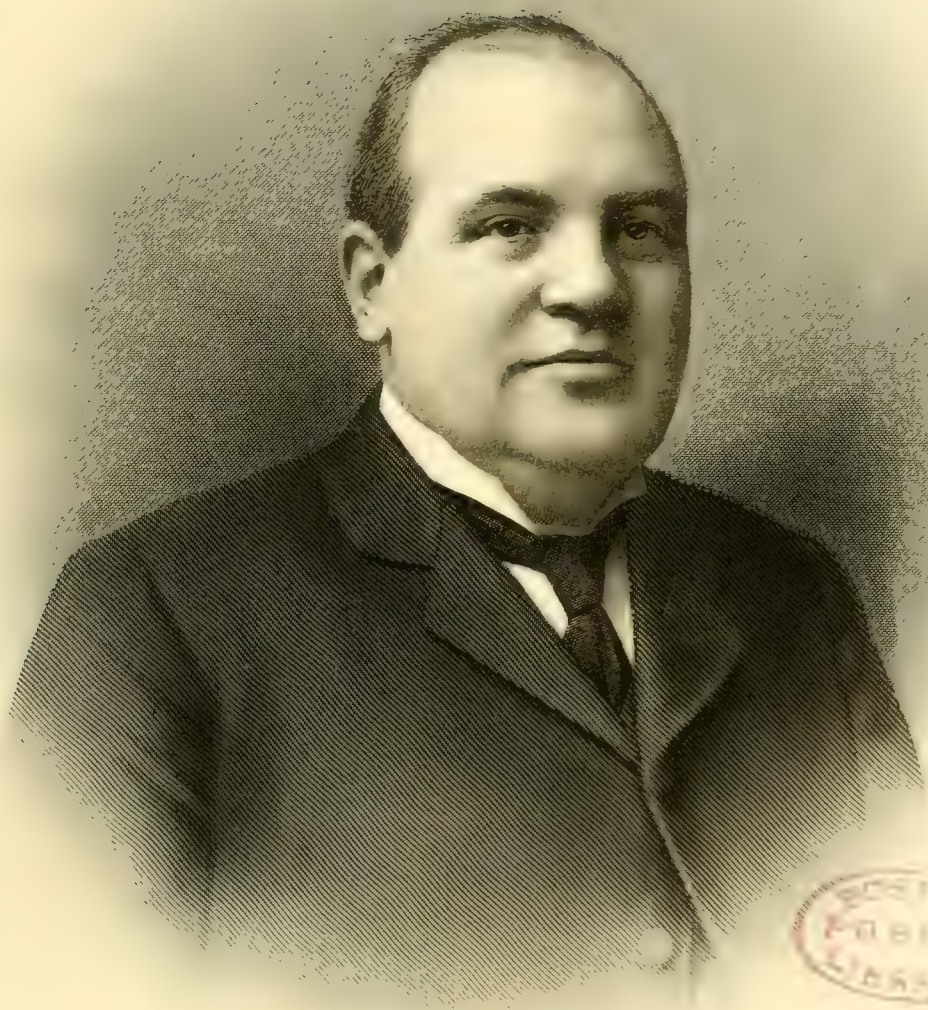
His father, Joshua Hinchliffe, was the son of Joseph Hinchliffe and Ann (Turner) Hinchliffe. The father was a woolen manufacturer. He was noted for his fidelity to his family and friends, and his expert knowledge of the woolen business.

On both his father's and his mother's sides Mr. Hinchliffe's ancestors were woolen manufacturers of repute. His great grandfather was the first manufacturer to have a ten spindle jenny to work by power.

Mr. Hinchliffe possessed in early life a great love for music and early became a conscientious worker for the Church and Sunday School in the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

At about his seventeenth year he began to learn the woolen manufacturing business at the Holmfirth Mills owned by his father and uncles, who were successful manufacturers of broadcloths, kerseys, doe-skins, both plain and fancy for men's wear. He exhibited a natural and inherited aptitude for this work. When between twenty and thirty years of age he was induced to leave home to assist a large firm of fancy woolen manufacturers, who afterwards made worsteds. He next went to Messrs. Starkey Brothers at Huddersfield, one of the largest and most noted manufacturers of piece dyes, clays and other worsteds, broadcloths and doe-skins. There he had entire management and control of the plant. From thence he was solicited to transfer his service to Messrs. Isaac Carr and Company, at Bath, Somerset, England, the noted makers of the famous "Carr Meltons." He served them as their General Manager for many years. Under his administration the firm took seven awards at the Chicago Exposition.

The last twelve years of his life were spent in the United States; first as Superintendent of the American Woolen Company; and



Gustav Schindler

GEORGE HINCHLIFFE

afterwards as agent of the Assabet Mills at Maynard, Massachusetts. There he brought the Mills through many difficulties, from a product of ladies' dress goods to an entire production of men's wear. The capacity of the Mills under his administration was increased from 250 to 1,000 looms. He had been skillfully trained to select wool, and for twenty years had attended every wool sale in London, buying without the aid of a broker. He was considered an expert at these sales, especially on fine merino and combing wools.

Subsequently he became manufacturer for Parker Wilder of Boston and the last year of his active life was spent as agent of the Middlesex Mills at Lowell. He retired from his active business life some eighteen months prior to his death.

When a young man he was Superintendent of the Epworth Sunday School at Scholes, England. He was also organist at the church during the same period. In later years he was a Trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Winchester, and also a Trustee of one of the Methodist Episcopal churches in Lowell.

He was a member and past master of the Prince Edward Lodge of Masons, of Huddersfield, England, and a member of the Winchester Lodge in Massachusetts. He was a member for over twenty years of the Borough Club of Huddersfield, England, and member of its Board of Governors. He was also a member of a social club at Lowell, Massachusetts.

He was a Republican in politics, and an influential and valued member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a devoted reader of the best literature and was very fond of fishing and motoring.

August 27, 1870, he married Jane, the daughter of John and Mary Ann Pontefract. Twelve children were born to them, of whom the following remain:—Mrs. Joshua Naylor, Baltimore, Maryland; Jno. R. Hinchliffe, General Manager of Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, Peace Dale, R. I.; Dr. Frederick Hinchliffe, Cohasset, Massachusetts; William Hinchliffe, Superintendent Peace Dale Manufacturing Company; Helen Hinchliffe and Edith Hinchliffe, at home, Leonard Hinchliffe at Peace Dale, and Thomas Hinchliffe, associated with the cotton department at the Merrimack Mills at Lowell. From all who knew Mr. Hinchliffe there were expressions of profound sorrow at the death of a beloved and respected colleague and their keen sense of the loss the community sustained

GEORGE HINCHLIFFE

by the removal of a public spirited citizen, a diligent and faithful guardian of the business interest committed to his care, a genial and warm-hearted man who endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. He was loved as a man and his loss as a dear friend is truly mourned, his memory will ever be an inspiration to all who knew and respected him.

In early life he developed a very strong poetic talent. His "A Child's Prayer," was written in his nineteenth year. The first and last stanzas of which follow:—

"Gracious Father! Heavenly King!
To thee, my little heart I bring,
Humbly kneeling at thy throne,
Praying to be made thine own.

.
Lord guide my infant steps aright,
Through paths of darkness be my light;
And when on earth life's toils are o'er,
Help me to gain the eternal shore."

His "Lines on the Saviour's Birth," were written for the Annual Meeting of the Epworth Sunday School about 1869, and read by himself, a stanza of which reads as follows:—

"A thousand years and more have passed
Since in those ancient fields
Shepherds by night, their flocks did keep,
And glory was revealed."



Harry C. Howard

HARRY CLOUGH HOWARD

HARRY CLOUGH HOWARD was born April 23, 1877, in Brockton, Massachusetts. The father, George Howard, the head of the firm of George Howard and Sons, is a well known and highly respected contractor of Brockton.

The family on both sides is of English descent with a strain of Welsh blood on the mother's side. While, like the typical American, Mr. Howard places small emphasis on names and legends of the past, yet naturally he has a certain amount of pride in the English name of Howard and esteems no less the maternal line reaching back to Robert Cushman, so prominent in the emigration of the Pilgrims to Holland and thence to Plymouth.

The father of Harry C. Howard exerted a strong influence upon his son. He learned the bricklayers' trade under his father, and later became a partner with him in the contracting business. He obtained his early education in the schools of his native town and subsequently attended Bryant and Strattons' Business College in Boston, from which he was graduated. His mother was a pronounced factor in his youthful training, exerting a strong influence in the formation and cultivation of his moral character. Young Howard was social and popular, was what is called a good mixer in society. He gained and held friends readily and this trait had much to do with his early entry into political life. Mr. Howard is not simply an amiable good fellow. He is a leader with the firmness and decision needed to carry his purposes to fruition. While ready to serve his city officially he is not so drawn toward political preference that he is an indifferent business man. He holds the position of Treasurer of the George Howard and Company firm.

In 1908 and 1909 he served his city as Alderman and in 1911 and 1912 as Mayor. These successful incursions into political life were carried through with credit and gave promise of wider responsibilities. The ambition to serve one's town in a civic capacity

HARRY CLOUGH HOWARD

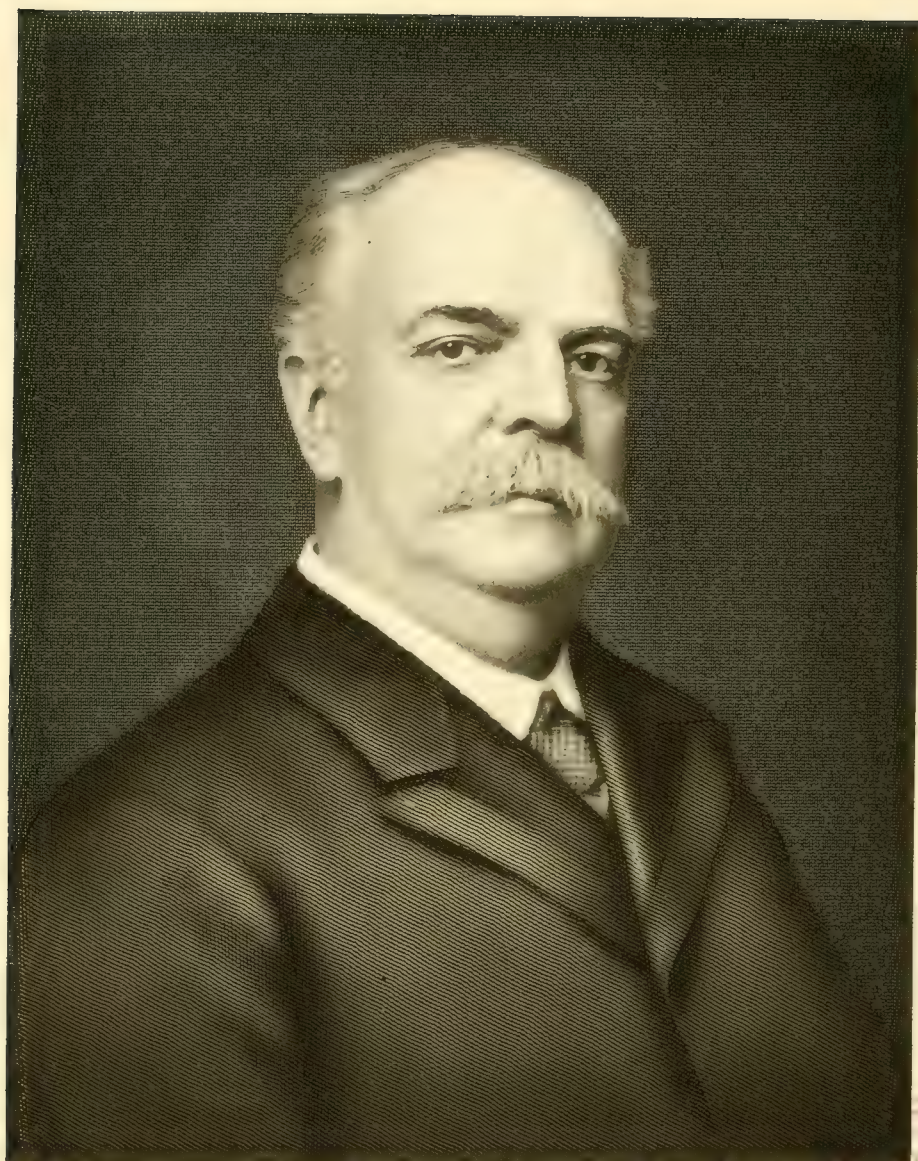
is a very honorable one and Mr. Howard's friends hope he is only at the beginning of a life of public service.

Mr. Howard belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Commercial Club. He has been active and prominent in his services in the Commercial Club. In politics he is a Republican and a good partisan. In his church relations he is a Unitarian.

May 4, 1898, he was married to Alice, daughter of John and Alice Carver. They have one child.

Mr. Howard is fond of athletics and takes great pleasure in sailing a boat, when his varied duties will permit him to indulge his yachting tastes.

In estimating the forces which have contributed to the building of his character and to his success, Mr. Howard places first the good home in which he was brought up—the patient, never wearying solicitude and guiding influence of a good mother, the more silent, but no less potent power of a noble father. To his school life and associations he gives a second, but very important place. Contact with men in active life has molded and directed in no mean degree. The attractions and repulsions of strong natures in the busy round of life have proved a mirror held up to nature. As a fourth factor in degree of control, he places private study. The needs and demands of new and perplexing situations have spurred him to seek the light and leading of books. Mr. Howard has not yet reached the meridian of life. Opportunity seconded by the life power already gained, hold out inducement for him to make history which shall be worthy of further record.



Harrison H. Kuyper

HARRISON WHITFIELD HUGULEY

HARRISON WHITFIELD HUGULEY was born at Alexandria, Virginia, June 25, 1844. On the paternal side he came of an old Dutch family. His grandfather was George Fendall Huguley and his father bore the same name. George Fendall, Jr., was born at Fairfax, Virginia, in April, 1806, and died at Washington, in August, 1865. He was a graduate of the University of Virginia and entered into the profession of teaching. He married Sarah Harris Carlin, daughter of George Whitfield Carlin of Carlin Springs, Virginia (1786-1848) and of Sarah Harris, a descendant of John Harris of the Ridge, Prince George's County, Maryland, who came from Paisley Bridge, England, and died in 1776 at the age of ninety-three. He and his son were Episcopal clergymen. Another of the same family, James Harris, was a Revolutionary soldier. The mother was a very intellectual woman with an unusually retentive memory and exerted a powerful influence, morally and spiritually, not only upon her son but also upon all who knew her.

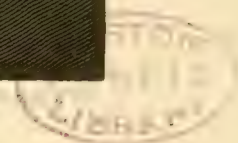
Harrison W. Huguley began his education at a private preparatory school conducted in Washington by Professor Thompson. Afterwards he attended the School of Pharmacy at Philadelphia and later graduated from Georgetown University. He began the active work of life as manager of a large drug-store in Washington. Early in 1864 by the recommendation of Reverdy Johnson, J. W. Forney of Philadelphia and others he was appointed by Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, to a clerkship in the Surgeon General's office. From there he was transferred to Boston in the Department of Internal Revenue and was Deputy Collector of Customs from 1874 until 1878. He served for a year in the militia as 1st Lieutenant of the 4th Battalion and in 1883 he served on the staff of Governor Butler with the rank of Colonel. It was often said of him that if he had devoted his remarkable abilities to law, literature or politics he would have been one of

HARRISON WHITFIELD HUGULEY

the leading men of the country. He cared more, however, about helping his friends than for public life. He was a Thirty-second Degree Mason and a member of the Aleppo Temple. He was also a member of the Boston Lodge of B. P. O. E. In politics he was a Republican; in religion he was affiliated with the Unitarian Church.

In October, 1866, he married Nellie Chace Todd of a well known Scotch family and had two sons and one daughter, Alice Maud, who married Ernest G. Howes.

He particularly enjoyed travel and was in Madrid, Spain, on his way to South America when he was stricken with apoplexy and died May 17, 1913. During his more than a third of a century of active business life in Boston, he bore a spotless reputation and was a true-hearted and excellent citizen.



Waldo W. Fenckes

WALDO WARNER JENCKES

WALDO WARNER JENCKES was born at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, October 4, 1861, the son of Dr. George W. Jenckes (born August 17, 1829), a scholarly and skillful physician, and Martha Hunt. His grandfathers were George Jenckes (1799-1868) and George W. Hunt (1822-1892). His paternal grandmother was Abigail Farnham, and his maternal grandmother was Nancy Harkness.

While it was the father's ambition to have his son follow in his footsteps professionally, the son had other plans. Although two of his ancestors, Job and William Jenckes were eminent jurists, the legal profession had no attractions for him. Possibly his English ancestor, Joseph Jenckes, who migrated to this country and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1643, and was known as an inventor sent down the line a tendency that gave direction to the youth's future career. From his father he received a strong intellectual bias and from his mother a keen moral perception—that happy combination that will insure success to any youth who is ambitious. Having completed his education in the public schools of his native town, where he made an honorable record, he began his life work as a clerk in the freight station of the Providence and Worcester R. R. freight station at Woonsocket. His willingness to do all that was required of him and a little more did not escape the notice of his superiors. He made himself thoroughly familiar with all the details of railroading and diligently studied the technical books that would enlarge his knowledge. He was rapidly promoted from clerk to station agent, from station agent to superintendent. This latter position he held in 1889 when he decided to change his occupation. At this time he became treasurer of the Milford Shoe Co., shoe manufacturers, Milford, Massachusetts. In 1895 he was made treasurer and general manager of the same company, which position he still holds. On January 1, 1906, he became a member of board of directors

WALDO WARNER JENCKES

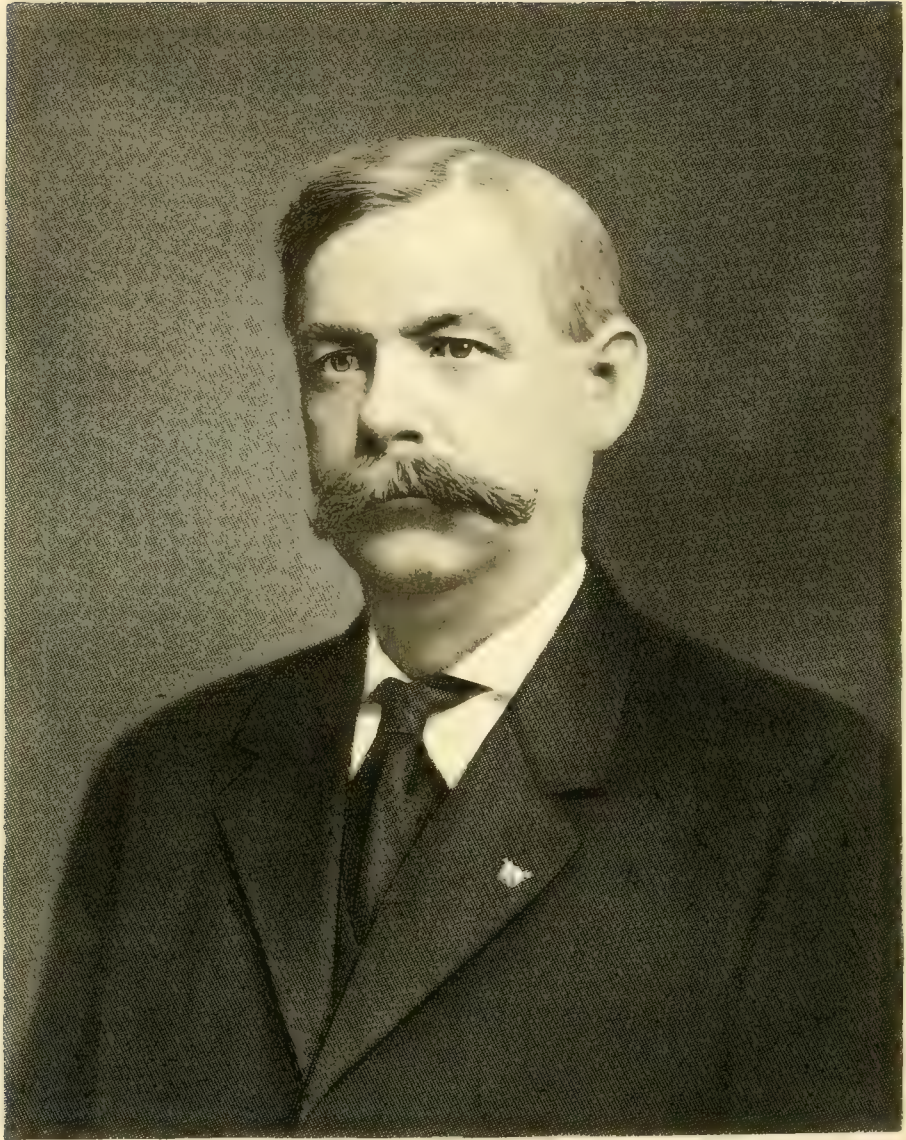
of Milford National Bank of Milford, Massachusetts, which honorable position he still holds. In 1903 he was granted patents on cushion soles as applied to foot wear. These patents brought quick and large financial returns to the inventor and added materially to the great prosperity which the Milford Shoe Co. has enjoyed. He has been so ardently devoted to his business that he has not cared for the social life found in clubs and fraternal organizations and has never sought political honors.

On January 30, 1914, he married Alice Avery, daughter of George and Emily Grace (Palmer) Neiley.

Mr. Jenckes considers the relative strength of influence of home, of contact with men in active life, of private study, of school, of early companionship, all in the order named, potent factors upon his own success in life.

Mr. Jenckes has always been loyal to the Republican party, being a staunch Protectionist, and is a generous supporter of the Universalist Church which he attends.

Mr. Jenckes urges upon young people "the value of good reading, keen observation, and hard work as necessary elements in the successful life."



William J. Jenks.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JENKS

WILLIAM SAMUEL JENKS was born in Adams, Massachusetts, on December 1, 1855. He is descended from Joseph Jenks, who came from England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1650. This Jenks was a skilled mechanic and was distinguished as the maker of the first iron kettle, the first fire engine, and the die for "the Pine Tree Shilling."

William Jenks' father was Edwin Franklin Jenks, who was born in 1821 and died at the early age of forty-seven. His occupations were varied, being those of farmer, manufacturer, and legislator. In 1857-58 he was a member of Governor Gardner's Council. He also organized the well-known Whiting Paper Company. His marked characteristics were integrity, business ability, cheerfulness, courtesy, and fondness for athletics. Mr. Jenks' mother was Nancy Sheridan Fisk, whose influence in his life was strong and wholesome. His paternal grandparents were Daniel Jenks (1799-1879) and Lucy Brown; his maternal grandparents were Daniel Fisk and Mercy Mason.

In his childhood Mr. Jenks had the natural and wholesome fondness of a boy for baseball and horses; later he developed an interest in chemistry. His occupations were that of the average well-to-do farmer's son. He says of himself: "Regular farm duties tended to make me methodical, practical, and thrifty, also healthy and strong;" a bit of autobiography worth remembering. His early reading comprised such familiar works as those of "Oliver Optic" and Cooper. From these he developed a taste for general history. He had no especial difficulties to overcome in seeking an education, but he chose not to pursue systematic studies in school farther than those furnished by Mill's Institute, Wilderneath Seminary, and the Adams High School. By his own choice he began his career in life at the age of nineteen as overseer in the Whiting Paper Company's mill in Holyoke. His connection with this company continued until 1880, when he entered into relations with the L. L. Brown Paper

WILLIAM SAMUEL JENKS

Company, with which he is still connected as clerk and a director. Since 1893 he has been one of the directors of the First National Bank of Adams.

On the 13th of October, 1881, Mr. Jenks married Cornelia, daughter of James and Mary Dean. This marriage has been blessed by two daughters, Mildred Dean Jenks and Jessica Estelle Jenks, both of whom remain to brighten his home.

Mr. Jenks is a trustee of St. Paul's Church (Universalist) of Adams. His public services have been various. He was chief engineer of the Fire Department of Adams and in 1910 he became a member of the Town Committee. In 1894 and 1895 he served the Commonwealth as Representative in the Legislature. For six years he served as quartermaster in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

Mr. Jenks is a member of the Mystic Shrine (Aleppo Temple), St. Paul Commandery (No. 40, North Adams), Berkshire Council (Pittsfield), Corinthian Chapter R. A. M. (Adams); Berkshire Lodge F. & A. M., Franklin Chapter O. E. S., B. and P. O. E. No. 487 N. A.; also of the Caledonian Club, Adams, Knights of Pythias, and Berkshire Bankers' Association. In these various organizations he has held numerous offices, filling them with ability and faithfulness.

In politics Mr. Jenks has always been a Republican, invariably voting the party ticket. His favorite amusements are driving and automobiling, to which he has transferred his early enthusiasm for baseball. The influences which have shaped his character and guided his action are, first, that of his home, then those of contact with men in active life, of school, of private study, and of early companionship. His counsel to American youth is, "Be honest and diligent, energetic and faithful." Mr. Jenks died at his home in Adams, Massachusetts, December 3, 1913. He received the most devoted care and attention from all the members of his family, who cheered him with their company and watched him with loving care. He will be missed by a host of friends, who cherish the purity of his purposes and praise the irreproachable humanity of his conduct in all the relations of life.



E. L. Jones

EDWARD DORR GRIFFIN JONES

EDWARD DORR GRIFFIN JONES was born in Otis, Massachusetts, September 22, 1824, and died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, December 30, 1904.

His father, Eber Jones (born June 7, 1787, died April 4, 1860), was the son of Adonijah and Anna (MacElwain) Jones. He was a jeweler in Brooklyn, New York, and afterwards a farmer in Ohio.

His mother, Betsey Amanda (Pelton) Jones, was the daughter of Captain Samuel (born May 9, 1757; died June 28, 1849) and Mary (Woodworth) Pelton. She had great influence over the entire life of her son.

His ancestor Griffin or Griffith Jones settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, as early as 1646. He was of Welsh descent and closely related to the Janes family, the immigrant ancestor of which spelled his name Jeanes.

His maternal grandfather, Captain Samuel Pelton, resided in Granville, Massachusetts, and was the son of Ephraim Pelton (born June 12, 1732).

Young Jones worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age. Thence he went to Lee, Massachusetts, and learned the millwright's trade of his uncle Timothy Jones. His education was obtained in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and afterwards a few months in winter at district school in Wellington, Ohio. His personal choice and the fact that his uncle was in the business determined his vocation. His home influence, private study, and contact with men in active life were the chief forces contributing to his success in life. By the first the foundation was well laid, by the second his own energies were called into effective operation, and by the third such direction was given to them as contributed to a useful manhood.

He entered upon his independent business career as a millwright in 1853 at Lee, where he became agent for the turbine wheels of James Leffell Company of Springfield, Ohio. He soon entered upon the

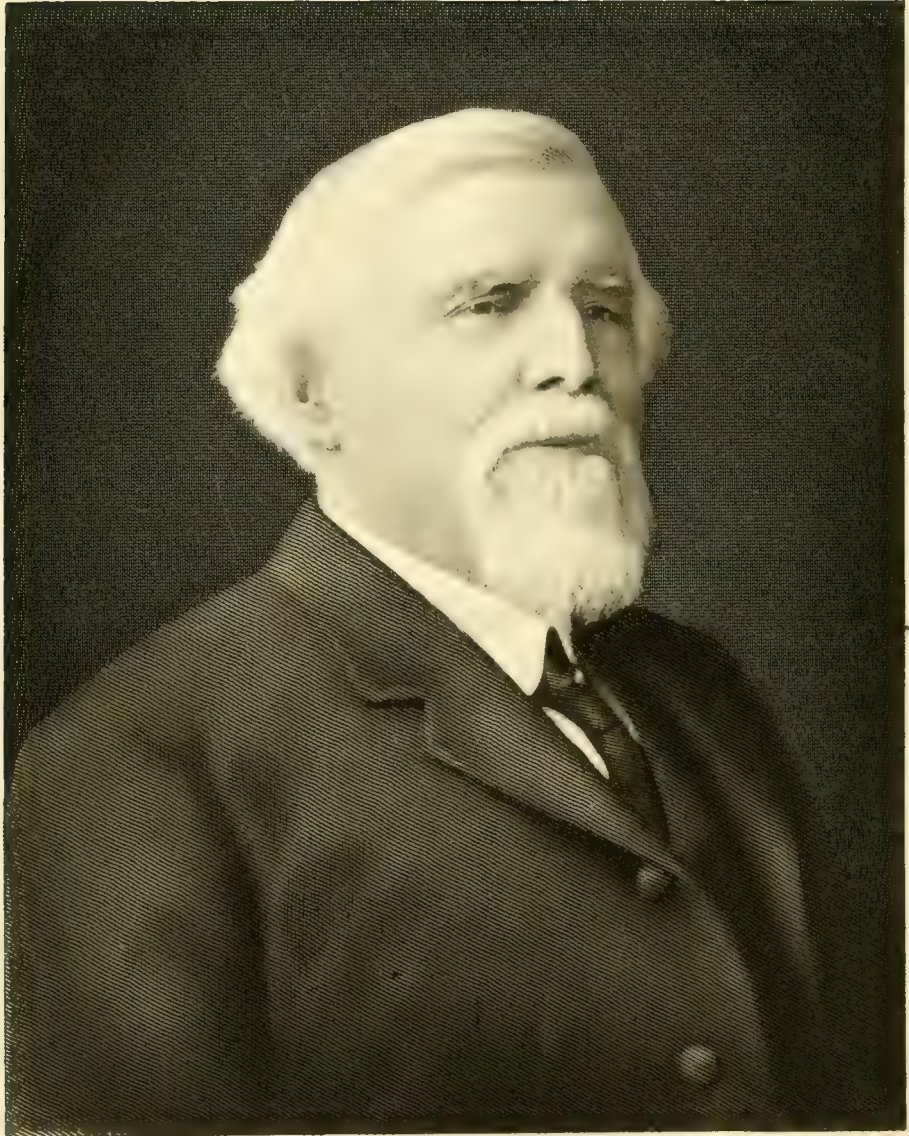
EDWARD DORR GRIFFIN JONES

business of equipping paper mills, and the manufacture of paper mill machinery, which ultimately became his exclusive interest. In 1867 he sold his business at Lee and established in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the house of E. D. Jones & Sons Company. To this business he devoted the remainder of his life, and accumulated thereby a handsome property. He was president and director of this company; vice-president and director of the Third National Bank of Pittsfield; president and director of the Central Block Corporation; also of the Co-operative Bank; director of the Keith Paper Company of Turner's Falls, Massachusetts; and president of the Terry Clock Company of Pittsfield. He was also a member of the Park Club, Pittsfield; of the Berkshire Commandery, of Knights Templar, and a thirty-second degree Mason.

He was a trustee of the Pittsfield Methodist Episcopal Church and was active in every department of the Church work.

A prominent Republican, he was elected to the State Legislature, House of Representatives, in 1879-80, where his influence was especially prominent. He was no less conspicuous as a State Senator in 1886-87. He will long be specially remembered by the citizens of Pittsfield, as chairman of its board of public works from 1891 to 1899. At this time the sewerage system was established, and to his untiring care and skill the city owed its splendid operation.

He was three times married. 1. November 10, 1849, to Nancy E. M. Breckenridge, daughter of Francis and Lilla Breckenridge. 2. October 20, 1858, to Ardilla H. Herrick, daughter of Levi W. and Mercy (Hamlin) Herrick. 3. May 11, 1868, to Arvilla Bartlett Noble, daughter of John S. and Mary Ann (Granger) Noble. Their children were: Of first wife, Italia N., born February 5, 1853, married April 9, 1874; Everett G. Goodall, died December 25, 1893. Of the second wife: Harley Eber, treasurer and director of E. D. Jones & Sons Company, born September 24, 1861, died September 24, 1896, married April 16, 1885, Libbie Hancock; Edward Archie, president, treasurer, and director, born November 3, 1863, graduate of Peekskill Academy and of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1887, married October 7, 1891, Isabel Amelia Abbe. Of the third wife: Leffell Noble, born November 8, 1872, died July 17, 1873; Mae Elvira, born August 25, 1874, died August 8, 1875; Samuel Ralph, born March 29, 1878, member of the firm E. D. Jones & Sons Company, married September 12, 1905, Adelia Flanders.



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John Kneeland

JOHN KNEELAND

JOHN KNEELAND, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, on the 25th of November, 1821. He died at his home in Roxbury, Massachusetts, October 16, 1914. His father, Joshua Kneeland, was a tanner by trade. He had a fine mind, high ideals, and rare good sense. The Kneelands were strong characters, all noted for their integrity and loyalty to principle. John Kneeland's mother was Harriet Harlow, daughter of James and Hannah (Bagnall) Harlow. Mrs. Harlow was born August 15, 1761, and died March 13, 1841.

John Kneeland began his education at an early age. His mother always said he knew his letters before he was a year old. He clearly recalled an examination that he took, at five years of age, for admission to the district school. At that time he could read fluently in the New Testament. He said that in those days the family library consisted of the Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, and the Old Farmer's Almanac.

At the age of eleven, John Kneeland left school and began work in a nail factory. Wages were small—about thirty cents a day—and there were no vacations. Yet Mr. Kneeland stoutly maintains that he derived good from his experience—"strength of body, the pleasure of knowing that he was helping his father, and the great joy of a holiday."

John Kneeland was an only child; he was reared with exceeding care. The mother's influence in these early years can never be fully estimated.

He had many difficulties to overcome in acquiring the education which his spirit craved. First, there was the lack of time and books. Much of the time he could attend school only in the winter. The rest of the year he was earning money to pay for books, board, and clothes. He took whatever work came to his hand, and gratefully accepted whatever wages were offered. He

JOHN KNEELAND

worked in the bark mill, in the hay fields, or in a neighbor's store, with equal adaptability and zeal.

On being asked what books he found most helpful in his early training, Mr. Kneeland replied: "I took account of my mental stock, and started to fill the gaps. All the common school studies, especially grammar, were reviewed and continued. Watt's 'On the Mind' was a good introduction to mental philosophy, and Albert's Teacher was the first help of that kind. I took the *Common School Journal*, which was edited by Horace Mann, and was much influenced by his reports and speeches."

Mr. Kneeland's school career, after he left the nail factory in 1836, covers three months in the district school, about one year in the High School, and a period in the Bridgewater Normal School, which he left in 1841, at the age of twenty. All his other education was derived from private study, sometimes alone, and sometimes with various teachers.

At the age of sixteen he taught his first school, in the Long Pond district, Plymouth. For several years he taught only in the winter season, but in 1843 he devoted himself to teaching as a life work, and followed it without interruption for nearly thirty years. From 1843 to 1847 he taught at Hingham; from 1847 to 1854 in Dorchester; from 1854 to 1866 in the public schools of Roxbury; and from 1866 to 1871 he conducted a private school for young ladies in the last named town.

In 1871 he was chosen Secretary of the Unitarian Sunday School Society. He closed his school, and devoted himself with characteristic energy to his new vocation for four years.

In 1875, at the request of Secretary White, Mr. Kneeland was made one of the Agents of the State Board of Education. Previously to this he had served for six years on the Boston School Committee.

In 1878, he was elected one of the Board of Supervisors (Assistant Superintendents they are now called) of the Boston Public Schools. This position he held almost continuously for sixteen years, when he retired to private life, at the age of seventy-three.

The most potent influences which contributed to Mr. Kneeland's success in life were in his opinion, successively the following: School, private study, early companionship, home, and contact with

JOHN KNEELAND

men in active life. For some years he was a joint editor of the *Massachusetts Teacher*. He also wrote various lectures and reports. While engaged in Sunday School work, he prepared a series of lessons on the Life of Christ, accompanied by a publication for teachers. He also had charge of a children's magazine, called the *Dayspring*.

Throughout the Civil War, Mr. Kneeland was a clerk and Sergeant in the Roxbury Home Guard. He was a member of the Roxbury Historical Society, the Friday Evening Club, the Lafayette Lodge of Free Masons (Roxbury) and was an honorary member of the Massachusetts School Masters' Association.

He was an active member in numerous educational associations. In 1852 and 1853, he was President of the Norfolk County Teachers' Association; in 1861 and 1862, President of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association, and in 1868 and 1869, President of the American Institute of Instruction.

Mr. Kneeland was a life-long Republican, beginning with the "Liberty Party" of 1844. In religious belief, he called himself "an old fashioned Unitarian."

While never an athlete, Mr. Kneeland had a high regard for reasonable exercise, and in his own case derived advantage from the practice of the Swedish System of gymnastics.

He was thrice married. His second wife was Mary Frances (Conant) Fessenden, daughter of Albert Forbes Conant, of Boston, and widow of Charles F. Fessenden. Mr. Kneeland was married to her in 1861, and their only child, Herbert Forbes Kneeland, was born in November, 1862. He is a shoe manufacturer in South Braintree.

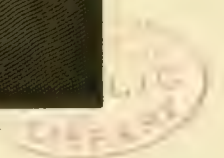
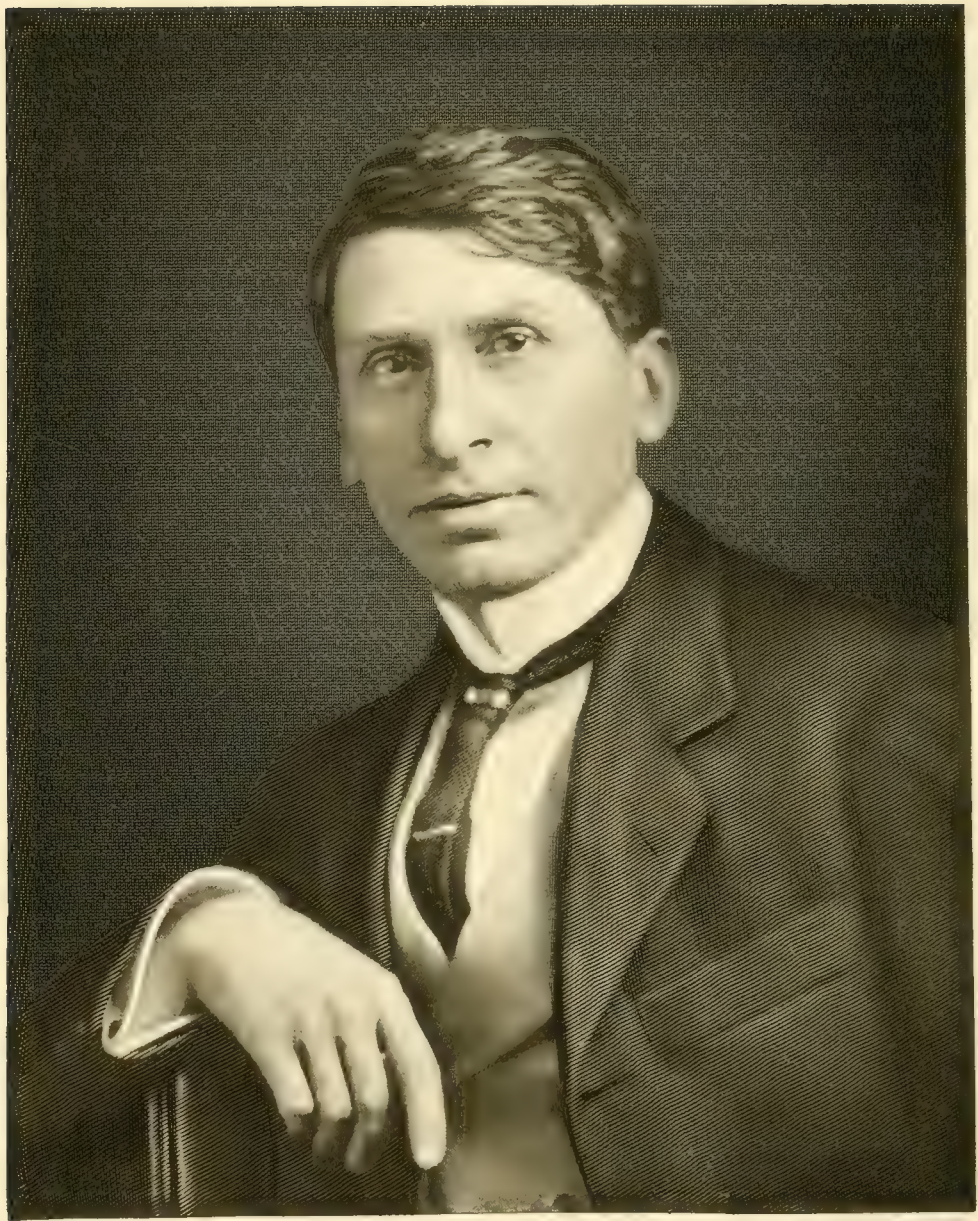
Mr. Kneeland's advice to the rising generation, in view of his long life and eminent success is worth heeding; he wrote for the readers of this work: "Have a right purpose, and stick to it."

Speaking of Mr. Kneeland, Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, Headmaster of the Roxbury Latin School, said: "On the 21st of November, 1913, I called at Mr. Kneeland's home to extend congratulations on his completion of ninety-two years. It was in the afternoon; and since early in the forenoon, friends had been calling to take the hand of the nonagenarian. But he sprang to his feet, seemingly unwearied, with the agility of a man of forty, and was with difficulty constrained to resume his chair. As the days came and

JOHN KNEELAND

went, he still refused to grow old, and it seemed likely that another anniversary would find him hale as ever. But on the week of his death he was the guest of honor at the Old School Boys' Association, and was called upon to speak. The attendant excitement, and the abundance of good cheer, proved too much for his strength. Shortly after his return home he became ill, lingered a day or two, and then passed away.

"Mr. Kneeland may aptly be termed 'a gentleman of the old school.' His courtesy was a marked feature of his character, and was coupled with rare tactfulness. It is hard to imagine that one could be his enemy; yet he never sacrificed principle to gain a friend. Of kindly heart and gentle speech, he moved among men like a summer breeze among the treetops, making not riot, and commotion, but a quiet harmony of sound. In his presence one naturally thought of things high and noble and pure. Without moralizing, he suggested ethical culture and clean living. The world has too few like him. May those whose character is equally upright, equal him also in length of days."



Louis Kronberg.

LOUIS KRONBERG

LOUIS KRONBERG was born in Boston, December 20, 1872, and is the son of Marks and Tobie Kronberg. His father was a merchant in a small way and the boy was early put at work around the store. But he quickly gave evidence of possessing unusual talents as an artist and made up his mind that he wanted to obtain a suitable art education. There were numerous difficulties to be overcome, but he found a staunch supporter in his mother, whose influence on his intellectual and moral life was particularly strong.

He attended the public schools of Boston graduating from the Eliot Grammar School, and afterward entered the Boston Art Museum School. To help defray his expenses he was accustomed to deliver newspapers in the city. While thus engaged he met many people who became interested in his struggle for an education, and who helped him materially in his career. During this period of school life also he developed a marked taste for reading, and found such books as Sir John Lubbock's, "Use of Life," Emerson's "Essays," and Long's, "Marcus Aurelius," very helpful in fitting him for his subsequent life-work.

His paintings quickly attracted attention and for some of them which were exhibited at the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association in 1892, he was awarded the silver medal. Two years later he won the Longfellow 'Traveling Scholarship which entitled him to three years (1894-1897) in Europe. He went first to the Academy Julian in Paris, and subsequently studied under Jean Paul Laurens, Benjamin Constant, and Raphael Collin. Some of his paintings were accepted and exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1897, the last year of his scholarship.

After his return to Massachusetts he became a member of the Boston Art Club, and of the Copley Society, and in connection with this latter institution he has become the Instructor in the Portrait class. One of his best pictures is entitled "Behind the Foot-

LOUIS KRONBERG

lights," which hangs in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia. Mr. Kronberg is also represented permanently at the Metropolitan Art Museum, New York; in Mrs. J. L. Gardner's collection, Boston; in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; in the John Herron Art Institution, Indianapolis, and in many important private collections.

In politics Mr. Kronberg is a staunch Republican, who has never changed his party allegiance upon any of the current issues. He is a Mason, Joseph Warren Lodge. He finds his chief recreation in music, for which he has had a peculiar liking since early boyhood, and he is himself a musician of considerable attainments. He has never married.

Out of his long and strenuous experience in the attainment of success in his chosen profession, Mr. Kronberg offers the following excellent suggestions to young Americans who, like himself, are striving toward honorable achievement—"Persevere. Make up your mind what you want to do and do it at all hazards, providing it is honest. Listen to others but have your own opinion. Be honest to yourself."

Mr. Kronberg's work is distinguished for delicacy and firmness of his drawing of the figure, for breadth and the pictorial sense in the management of the draperies, and for a fine feeling for the "envelopment" of his work, with tone and atmosphere, achieved through just observation of "values,"—in short he is master of technique and in possession of all its resources. His nudes executed in pastel have won him the highest critical appreciation, while his popular reputation is largely based on his numerous studies of the ballet-dancers' poses, both behind the footlights and in the dressing-room. His enterprise, courage and industry have led him into other fields, especially into the fine finish of domestic interiors with figures, such as the charming picture purchased by the Museum of Fine Arts, representing a gossiping old woman paying a visit to two young ladies, whose evident high breeding restrains their amusement over the pretensions of the "Lady Clancarty."



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W. H. Lemon

WILLIAM HENRY LEMON

WILLIAM HENRY LEMON, who died suddenly in New York, January 17, 1910, was of New England stock and a descendant of one of the early colonists. His mother was the daughter of Ezra Holt, one of the early settlers of Andover, Mass. Among the names of his forebears are found those of Giles and Wardwell. Mr. Lemon himself was born in Andover, Mass., the place of the early home of his family, on the tenth day of November, 1845, the son of William Lemon, of Boston, born February 22, 1812. The father was an old Boston book binder and of the firm of Greenleaf and Lemon, 107 Washington Street, in 1845; later in Cambridge, who had a marked musical taste and who also was a member of the Boston City Guards and Winslow Blues.

William H. Lemon was always a student and was ambitious for advancement in the world of science. After a preliminary course of study he entered the Phillips Academy at Andover and completed his course with credit at the Punchard High School. At eighteen years of age he was a teacher in the reformation school for boys at Deer Island, in Boston Harbor. But he heard the sound of the trumpet and the drum. The war was at its height and he enlisted in the First Massachusetts Frontier Cavalry and served through the remainder of the war.

After the close of the war he returned to Boston and studied at the Lowell Institute and Shedd and Edison School of Civil Engineering. He was employed in the office of the Boston city surveyor in charge of the grade work in Dorchester at the annexation of that town to Boston. He was a member of the Society of Civil Engineers. He then went to New York with the Otis Elevator Company, being their agent in San Francisco and Atlanta, Georgia. Later he was the New York agent of the Rhode Island Elevator Company, which position he occupied until the time of his sudden death.

WILLIAM HENRY LEMON

On the 11th of December, 1879, he was married to Miss Edith G., daughter of Samuel and Emily Raymond, of Andover, Mass. Two children were born to them, neither of whom survived his death.

Throughout his life he was interested in the work and service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was connected actively with the Sunday School connected with the Church of that faith in Yonkers, New York and Dr. Siegel's Church, New York City. For many years he was vestryman, warden and treasurer of St. Paul's Church in Malden, Mass. He was greatly interested in the Grand Army of the Republic; was long the Officer of the Day of Lafayette Post of New York City; a member of the famous Capital City Club, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Besides his wife, Mr. Lemon was survived by a brother, Edward R. Lemon, of the Wayside Inn of Sudbury, Massachusetts, and one sister, Ella E. Lemon, formerly of Malden. His death is a great loss to all who knew him.



John M. Longyear

JOHN MUNRO LONGYEAR

JOHN MUNRO LONGYEAR was born at Lansing, Michigan, April 15, 1850. He traces his ancestry back to Jacob Langjahr, one of the early German settlers of New York. His grandfather was Peter Longyear, who married Jerusha Stevens. Their son, John Wesley Longyear, born at Shandaken, Ulster County, New York, October 22, 1820, after receiving his education at the Academy at Lima, New York, taught school for several years. In 1844, he removed to Mason, Ingram County, and there while still engaged in teaching, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He practiced first alone, then in partnership with his brother, Ephraim Longyear. He was a Republican Representative from Michigan in the 38th and 39th Congresses, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings and as a member of the Committee on Commerce. He was sent as Delegate to the Loyalist Convention at Philadelphia in 1866 and the following year was a member of the Michigan Constitutional Convention. In 1869 he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District, which position he held until his death at Detroit, March 11, 1875.

His son, John Munro, was a pupil in the public schools of Lansing but while his parents were living in Washington, attended Georgetown College. As his health was not very good, he entered upon an out-of-door life, taking the position of a lumber scaler in the Saginaw Valley. In 1873 he went to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and spent five years in the woods examining lands, etc. His long and arduous trips through the forests soon gave him a rugged constitution and a large knowledge of lumbering. His keen eye recognized the value of the wild lands of that region; he even looked under the soil and saw the boundless wealth in minerals.

With characteristic energy he undertook the task of securing title to this wilderness and in time he became a large land proprietor. He was prominent in the development of the Gogebic and Menominee Iron district and he held a large interest in the famous Norrie mine which for years produced enormous quantities of ore and was very profitable. He took up his residence in Marquette and there became a director and manager of various banking, mining, and other corporations. In 1890-1 he was Mayor of Marquette. In 1890 he was Delegate to the Republican State Convention. For

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twenty-four years he was a member of the Board of Control of the Michigan School of Mines at Houghton, Michigan. His public services also included membership in the Northern Michigan Forest Protective Association, the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, in the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He is President of the Marquette National Bank.

In 1901 he made an excursion to the desolate, ice-bound island of Spitzbergen and found that the reports of coal deposits there were not exaggerated. There were boundless deposits of rich bituminous coal, especially well-adapted for producing steam and for making gas.

He returned to this country and organized a company which in 1906, after great preliminary expenses began an entry into the side of the mountain at Advent Bay, which is now over two thousand feet long. Houses and shelters were built for some four hundred Scandinavian and English miners under an American superintendent. A wharf, tramway, wire rope-way, and other equipments were transported and erected during the short Northern Summers. A fleet of steamships is now engaged in distributing this coal to various parts of Europe. It is estimated that ultimately this great mine will turn out a large tonnage.

Mr. Longyear makes frequent visits to this extraordinary possession which so far has never been claimed or protected by any government on earth. He has seen to it that the miners have every comfort possible to make up for the trying conditions which life so near the North Pole entails. He has taken many photographs, and one of his recreations is to delight his friends by lecturing on Spitzbergen and his experiences there, while stereopticon pictures visualize the scenery and the wild neighbors,—the bears,—the seals,—and the icebergs.

In 1901 a plan for building a railway into Marquette was matured. It divided and ruined the beauty of the Longyear estate and in consequence Mr. Longyear took his house which was built of brown Michigan sandstone and transported it bodily to Fisher Hill in Brookline where it was set up again, enlarged and somewhat changed in appearance. He has a beautiful country estate in Powell Township, Marquette County, Michigan, on the shores of a picturesque lake, where he has a famous herd of blooded cattle.

Mr. Longyear is a member of the National Automobile Associa-

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tion, of the American Historical Association and of the Holstein Fresian Association. He also belongs to social and benevolent institutions, such as the Marquette Club, the Boston Twentieth Century Club, the Brookline Country Club, Detroit Club, Boston Art Club, the Huron Mountain Club, and Masonic body. He has been a generous contributor to many worthy objects; to mention only one—he gave a large sum to the University of Michigan Publication Fund whereby an interesting monograph was issued in most satisfactory style; one of especial interest to Bostonians, as it was the work of Arthur Fairbanks, LL.D., Director of the Museum of Fine Arts.

In January, 1879, Mr. Longyear married Mary Hawley Beecher of Battle Creek, Michigan. Mrs. Longyear has written an admirable book giving clear and eminently sensible directions for the management of a household, whether it be small and simple or a great establishment such as might be required by persons of wealth and position. Mrs. Longyear is also a charming painter and devotes much of her spare time (which she secures by a careful system) to the study and practice of her art. She is also a generous patroness of music and in her house there is a beautiful music-room where a large and noble organ is frequently called into requisition.

To Mrs. Longyear's far-sighted munificence is largely due the Park which separates the Christian Science Church from Huntington Avenue, so that its fine façade and dome may never be spoiled by other edifices. She has also contributed largely to the interesting objects at the Boston Art Museum.

They have three daughters; Abby Beecher, who married Alton True Roberts, a Harvard graduate, Helen McGraw, who married Lieut. Carroll Paul, U. S. N., a Dartmouth graduate, and Judith Folger, who married John Mortimer Richardson Lyeth of Chicago, a Harvard graduate;—and two sons; John M., a mining engineer, graduating from the College of Mines, Houghton, Michigan, and a postgraduate of Harvard, who married Elizabeth Barrett of Houghton, and Robert who is a Harvard student. The children all studied for several years abroad when their parents lived there, and are accomplished musicians and speak several languages fluently.

Mr. and Mrs. Longyear have five grandchildren. Horace N. Roberts, John Munro Roberts, Mary Faustina Roberts, Richardson Lyeth and John M. Longyear, 3d.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE McDUFFEE

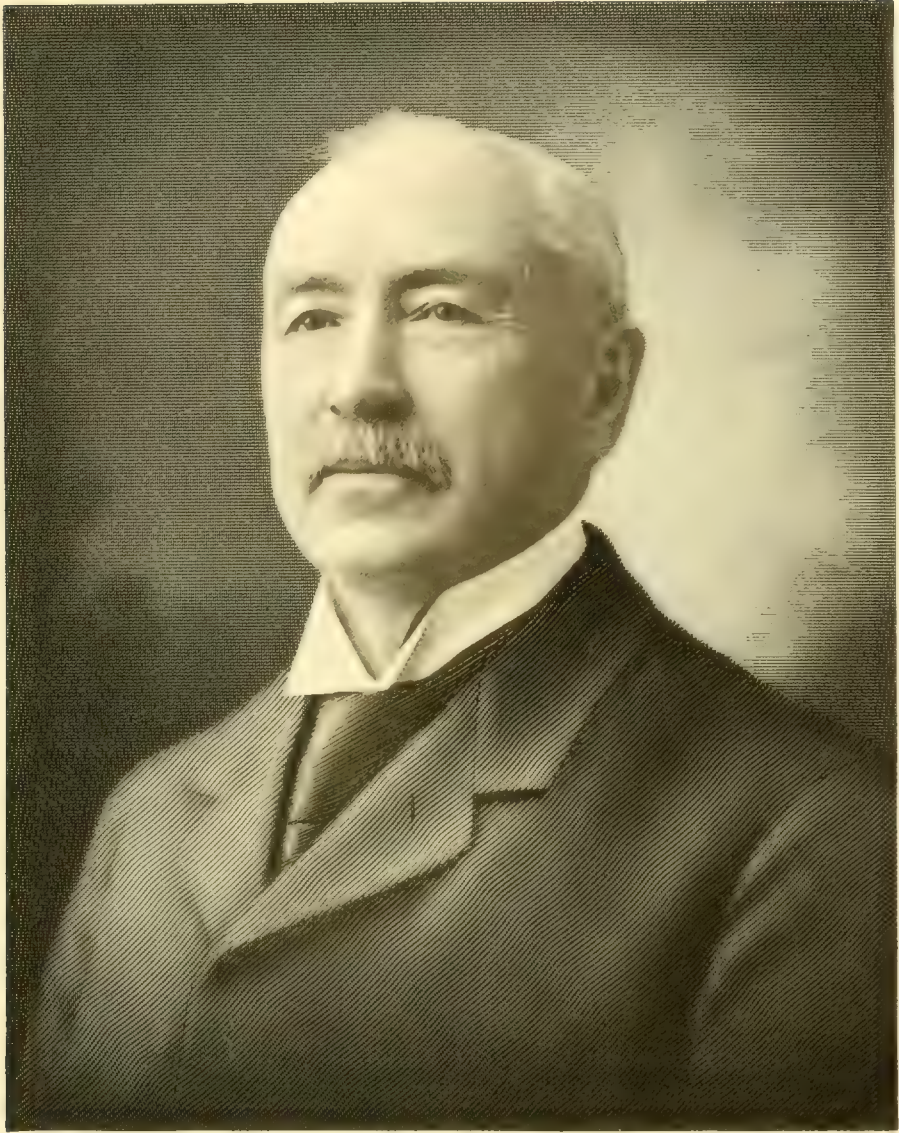
LOUIS P. McDUFFEE, a strong, successful man of business, was born May 13, 1836, at Barnston, Stanstead County, Quebec, Canada. He died March 5, 1912 at Kalamazoo, Michigan. His father was Daniel McDuffee born at Alton, New Hampshire, November 29, 1799, and died at Derby, Vermont, May 19, 1867. His mother was Caroline Clark, born at Landaff, New Hampshire, November 11, 1807, died at Derby, Vermont, January 5, 1885.

His grandfather, Daniel McDuffee, son of Captain Daniel McDuffee and Abigail Young, was born at Rochester, New Hampshire, April 3, 1770. He died June 3, 1860. His grandmother was Margaret Lucas.

His father was a farmer. Like his forbears for several generations, he was Presbyterian in faith and allegiance. He was Puritanical and Spartan in the rearing of his children. He was fond of music and Scotch games of strength. The McDuffees came originally from Fifeshire and then Argyleshire, Scotland, were settled for a time in Londonderry, Ireland, emigrated to America about 1728 and settled in Rochester, New Hampshire. The mottoes of the McDuff family are "Deus juvat" and "Virtute et Opera."

Duncan McDuff, the celebrated Thane of Fife, was the chief of those who labored to restore King Malcolm III (called Canmore) to his throne. In return for his loyalty and valor, Duncan McDuff was made first officer of the crown. He was given a large tract of land in the county of Fife in "fee simple" and the name became McDuffee. To him and to his descendants was granted the privilege of crowning the Kings of Scotland at Scone Abbey.

John McDuffee, who was the ancestor of the McDuffees of Rochester and Dover, New Hampshire, was the son of John McDuffee who came from Scotland to Ireland and with his wife, Martha K., were in the siege of Derry. She is known in history as "Matchless Martha" because she, with great forethought,



L. P. M. Duffee.

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saved meal and doled it out to the starving soldiers when they were about to surrender, thereby helping to save Derry.

So highly did the king and parliament appreciate the valor of those who fought so bravely and suffered so heroically for their religion in the siege of Londonderry that all who had borne arms in the city were thereafter exempted from taxation. The lands occupied by such individuals were known as "Exempt Farms." John and Martha McDuffee were among those thus honored. This provision was extended to their children and even to those who afterwards came to America, until the time of the American Revolution.

Captain Daniel McDuffee was born in Rochester in May, 1739, and married Abigail Young. On September 8, 1777, he raised a company of fifty-eight men, thirty of whom were men of the town of Rochester. They joined the Northern army at Saratoga in season to participate in the brilliant victories. Captain McDuffee's company was in Col. Stephen Evan's Regiment.

Louis P. McDuffee in boyhood was fond of horses, games of prowess and strength, Scotch history, mathematics and oratory, and his mother's and grandmother's old china.

From the age of seven, Louis McDuffee worked on his father's farm doing nearly a man's work. At ten his father used to tell his hired harvesters that he would be satisfied if they kept up with his son Louis. The boy was born with ambition. He early acquired a love of work and the desire to complete what he undertook. He expected much of himself, and his tasks were never left half done.

He had a brave mother of rare good qualities, and to her influence he owed much, both in his moral and intellectual life. She shared with him his desire to become a lawyer, and made many sacrifices to help him in his education. She had his confidence, and all questions of right and wrong were discussed in the home. It was necessary for the ambitious young boy to chop and pile wood to pay for his books. He also taught school and traded in sheep, horses and cattle.

The books which did most toward molding his character and fitting him for life were the Bible, the English prayer book, the histories of Scotland and the United States, Emerson's "Conduct of Life," the speeches of Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Gladstone, Lincoln and Phillips Brooks, and the history and making of Pottery. The magazines which he enjoyed most, as a man, were the

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Forum, the North American Review and the periodicals that treat of trees, shrubs, flowers and outdoor life.

He attended Derby Academy, being the valedictorian of his class. He was always at the head of his class in mathematics and excelled in oratory and in debate, being frequently chosen to represent his Academy in contests throughout the state of Vermont. So carried away was he in oratory and debate that he walked all the way from Derbyline, Vermont, to Boston to hear Rufus Choate argue the Dalton Divorce Case.

He sent his brother John through college and a medical course at McGill University in Montreal, and his sister Mary to a French convent school, so that she was later qualified to teach. He was obliged to forego both his own ambition to go to College and his desire to become a lawyer, but all through his life he was a student and a reader of the best in literature.

Louis McDuffee's first business venture was in selling northern cattle at the Brighton Market, near Boston. He was successful and when he was twenty-one years old, he had acquired the sum of \$8,000. Later, with a slump in the market on cattle he lost his savings and \$11,000 more. Nothing daunted him, he determined to go to Boston and enter the Crockery, China and Glass business. He had chosen Otis Norcross and Co. as the firm with which he wished to ally himself, but he was doomed to temporary disappointment. It was the year 1860. Times were hard and he was refused a position by all Boston houses in the business. Yet having the courage of his convictions, and feeling absolutely sure he could make good, he borrowed money, paid for one month's room and board in advance and engaged himself to Clark, Adams and Clark, pottery merchants, to work for one month without pay, or until such time as he could prove himself of service. He arranged with the foreman to give him evening lessons in the history, ingredients, and making of pottery; and acted as assistant to the senior member of the firm, waiting upon him and hearing him sell bills of goods. The boy worked hard and was resourceful. His large acquaintance with prominent Vermont men, through his boyhood success in oratory, was one of his assets. After learning the goods and becoming acquainted with the stock, he used to rise at five, several times each week, to consult the hotel registers. When he found the owner of any general store from Vermont registered, he made

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his acquaintance, if he did not already know him, and induced him to come to Clark, Adams and Clark for his pottery and glass.

He was paid wages at the end of the first week. At the end of the first month, he was engaged for a year on a salary. At the end of three years, he was offered a partnership in the firm. But wishing to ally himself, at this time with some firm for life, he took a trip to New York and Philadelphia to look over the field in those cities. Meantime, he was offered a position with Otis Norcross and Co., which he decided to accept. By a curious coincidence, the man sent to approach him on this subject was Mr. Jerome Jones. The two young men became warm friends and the respect and loyalty which each has felt for the other through many years is most rare among partners.

The young business man owed much in training and counsel to that sterling and courtly merchant Otis Norcross, the then head of the firm. Mr. Norcross tested him that first year in many ways. When Mr. McDuffee had become acquainted with the stock of the new firm, Mr. Norcross asked him, in case they wished him to make a Western trip, how long it would take him to get ready after he had been notified. Mr. McDuffee replied, "I should like an hour." He was given just that length of time, a few days later. When he asked Mr. Norcross where he wished him to go, Mr. Norcross replied laconically, "You are not restricted, go where the berries are the thickest."

In those early pioneer days before railroads had opened up the country, there were risks to be run by a Western traveler and many privations to be met. Mr. McDuffee was absolutely fearless, and was never deterred from going anywhere because it was dangerous. One day on the frontier, the coach having just left, he engaged a team of horses and a driver to take him to the next large town. A different driver was sent from the one he had chosen and he had been obliged to take the payment of a large debt in money. Not liking the driver's looks, he became suspicious when the man insisted that they stop over night at the half-way house, — getting the driver out of the buggy, on some pretext, he complimented his driving and asked him if he could drive equally well when sitting on the left hand side. The man proudly said that he could, and jumped in to find a revolver trained on him. He was ordered to drive by the half-way house at a gallop, which he did; although

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three bandits stood in the doorway and their coming was evidently expected. Several shots were fired after them. Upon reaching his destination, Mr. McDuffee was told that he was the only man, in many weeks, not coming by the regular stage-coach, to come through alive.

Sometimes, exigencies arose from a failure in business or a fire sweeping through a town. Several times, Mr. McDuffee went with relays of horses, driving over fallen logs in the pine woods night and day, arriving first on the spot, to secure any debts or obligations for his firm.

At one time, a new and prosperous district opening up, Mr. McDuffee decided he would gain much advantage by being on the ground first. To his surprise, representatives of four competitive firms got into the stage-coach which was to take them within a half day's ride of the place. Mr. McDuffee took little part in that day's conversation, spending much of his time in sleeping. When evening came and they arrived where the stage-coach was to stop for the night, he ate a light luncheon and secured a driver and a span of horses to take him to the next village. When the stage-coach arrived the following noon, the four salesmen, to their surprise, found that all general stores had been supplied with crockery and glass for the year.

One of the first places in which Mr. McDuffee boarded in Boston was the old City Hotel on Bromfield Street. Later in that day of fewer entertainments and social opportunities than now, he fitted up his two rooms near the Revere House with a fine library, and a music box and piano. Friends and customers were always entertained there or at the theatre. Mr. McDuffee was a great admirer of Edwin Booth and saw him in all of his Shakespearian rôles many times.

During the fire of 1872, Mr. McDuffee worked with untiring persistence. Fortunately the fire stopped just short of South Market Street, where Otis Norcross and Company's store then was, but most of the stock was packed in baskets ready to be moved on short notice. Mr. McDuffee was not only indefatigable in his efforts at Otis Norcross and Company's store, but he worked two nights to help a friend whose business and safe were imperiled. After the fire the city was in darkness and there was a great demand and need of lamps and lanterns. The constant orders must be

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filled. He took no heed of time, day or night, but worked on as long as there was anything to be done.

Mr. McDuffee never believed in luck, good or bad. He organized for success, and kept working until what he had undertaken was achieved. Temporary defeat always urged him on to achieve a final victory. He thought that it was his to find a way or make it. No obstacle to him seemed insurmountable. He had vision, initiative and the courageous energy to make a dream a reality. In 1867 he became a member of the firm.

At the time when the firm's new name was under discussion, he saw an opportunity in Wisconsin. There was an enormous yield of hops in three counties. The hop pickers went from one farm to another in large bands, and he saw that if the goods could be delivered promptly that they could use a great quantity of crockery and glass. Counting the difficulties, only to see how they could best be overcome, he secured a sheriff, who was also a fine horseman, and who had many friends throughout the state, to drive him through the three counties. They laid out their route carefully, wired ahead for relays of horses and drove night and day for a week. Often the customers were awakened from a sound sleep and were induced to buy at twelve, one or two o'clock at night. The orders taken each twenty-four hours were wired into the firm, and every bill of goods sold arrived when promised. Shortly afterwards, his name was added to the firm title. Work, ability and more work had counted in lieu of capital.

In 1878, thinking to extend the business more thoroughly through the great West, he decided to give this field his personal attention. To that end, he moved his family to Kalamazoo, Michigan, as more central for his coming and going. He spent many winters on the Pacific Coast. He traveled extensively, both for business and for pleasure. He had customers from Detroit to San Francisco who were his personal friends.

He spent the spring and summer months of 1899 in travel with his family through Continental Europe and Great Britain. Though it was a health measure, he made a comparative study of the people of many lands and enjoyed visiting the places famous in history and song. He found in the changes of scene and air recreation and refreshment, and this brief rest from business was a constant source of pleasure and happy recollection throughout the remainder of his life.

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Mr. McDuffee's success in life was determined more by his strong character and indomitable will than by any outside influence. Home, school, private study and the companions he chose helped to round out his character. He counted more than one college President among his close friends. Mr. Charles Kendall Adams, although an upper classman at Derby Academy, was a life long and very warm friend. They exchanged visits when Dr. Adams was a professor at Ann Arbor. They saw much of one another later when he was President of Cornell and of Wisconsin Universities and spent happy days together in Redlands, California.

He had a lofty sense of patriotism. He was most philanthropic, and he was always behind any movement for civic betterment.

When the Civil War broke out, he was at the head of a military company. He was promised a Captaincy and with his courage and ability as a leader, he was sure of speedy promotion. His heart was filled with patriotic loyalty for the Union. But at great personal sacrifice, he gave up all thought of going to the war, because he felt it his duty to stay at home and provide for his mother, his invalid father, and his brother and sister.

Mr. McDuffee was a member of many prominent fraternities, societies and clubs. He was a Knight Templar, a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Boston Commercial Club, of the American Park and Outdoor Association, a Director of Mountain Home Cemetery in Kalamazoo, Michigan, from 1895 to 1912, a period of seventeen years, a member of the Kalamazoo Commercial Club, the Park Club, the Country Club, and the Art Association of Kalamazoo.

In politics he was a Republican but he twice voted for Grover Cleveland. Although devoted to his party, he felt that sometimes the Republicans went too far in their adherence to high protective tariff. He hoped through many years that the tariff on earthenware would be sufficiently reduced so that common American ware might improve through greater competition; and enough reduction be made on the finer grades of pottery, so that people of moderate means throughout our country could possess some pieces of beautiful china.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He had a high code of ethics. He lived up to his own ideals.

Louis P. McDuffee was married in 1870, January 18, at Ripon,

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Wisconsin, to Harriet Elizabeth Mead, born in Cortland County, New York. She was the daughter of Albina Eliza McKnight and Hiram Hardy Mead. Mr. Mead was a banker and cousin of Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor, of Brattleboro, Vermont, and cousin removed of General Meade. Mrs. McDuffee's grandmother, Harriet Clapp McKnight, belonged to the Clapp and Lyman families of Easthampton, Massachusetts, and was cousin of the Fairbanks family of Vermont. Mrs. McDuffee's mother, Albina Eliza-McKnight Mead, was double cousin of the McKnights of Springfield, Massachusetts, and descended from three ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. McDuffee have two daughters, who are both living: Alice Louise McDuffee, born in Boston. She is a graduate of Smith College and has written a guide book of Boston, the "Nutshell Boston Guide," and Florence Mead McDuffee, born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, who was married to John Denison Nevin of Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1907. Mr. Nevin is a cousin of Ethelbert Nevin, the composer. He was graduated from Yale in 1904. Their son, John Denison Nevin, Jr., was born in 1909.

Mr. McDuffee seemed to live with the mottoes of the McDuff family "Virtute et Opera" and "Deus Juvat" ever in mind. The latter he interpreted to mean "God assists those who do their utmost."

The Scotch are known for their seriousness of purpose, their studiousness, their physical strength, their loyalty and energy. Although thoroughly American, these traits of his forbears persisted in him. He was public spirited and gave his warm support to all that he thought for the good of his city, state, or country. He was interested in all matters of civic pride. He was a great lover of flowers and an authority on shrubs and trees. He loved the beautiful in nature as he admired strength in character. He was deeply interested in the growth of art and music.

He was fond of young people and his comradeship and advice was a great inspiration to young men starting out in life. He tried to teach young men that obstacles are in one's path to be overcome; that misfortune is sent simply to strengthen character. There is a lesson in his life history for every ambitious young man. He never did things by halves. He was thorough and generous. Whether it was in his home, with his friends, or in his business, he

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gave full measure. He did more than was expected of him and stored up an emergency reserve. Some one has said, "It is superfluous labor that equips a man for everything that counts most in life."

Mr. McDuffee had an extensive acquaintance and a rare genius for friendship. He interested himself in behalf of his customers, always studying to be helpful to them in planning ways to invite more patronage and win success in business. Many salesmen have tried to emulate his habits and example. In the early days, Mr. McDuffee profited by his training in the Norcross commercial methods. His love and loyalty for his partners was undying. His life, his ambition, and his interest, early and late, were devoted to his business. His knowledge of merchandise values was uncommon, his judgment of credits was exceptional, his perception of shapes, patterns and quantities almost unerring.

He had some unusual gifts which served him in many ways. His remarkable memory for figures enabled him to carry one, two and even three large orders in his mind at one time without memorandum. This frequently enabled him to do a large amount of business in a short time. His ability to remember faces or to detect family resemblances showed close observation. On several occasions, he was able to pick out the grandson or the cousin of a man whom he had known in a distant state. This often opened up new avenues of friendship or of business and led to rare opportunities.

Among the many tributes to the memory of Mr. McDuffee one is here quoted: "It is with the deepest sorrow that the directors of the Jones, McDuffee and Stratton Company announce the death of their esteemed associate, Mr. Louis P. McDuffee, on Tuesday, March 5, 1912. He was associated with us for forty-nine years."

The company received a letter of tribute from an early associate of Mr. McDuffee, George B. Jones of the crockery firm of Johnson Bros., New York City, in which he says:

"He was a pioneer in the introduction of foreign earthenware and china to merchants in all sections of the country and his energy and ability, coupled with his genial disposition and sound judgment, established justly for him the reputation as the most successful distributor who ever traveled in the interests of any wholesale concern engaged in the earthenware and china business.

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His honesty of purpose and his sincerity endeared him to many. He leaves behind a record of 'well done, good and faithful servant.'"

His nature was broad, and uplifting. A friend said of him: — "Mr. McDuffee is one to whom the petty things of life never clung." He was a gentleman of the heart, kindly and courteous to his friends and thoughtful and considerate at all times. To him, his home was the center of the universe. A sympathetic understanding and beautiful companionship existed between husband and wife. "How much I have to strive for," he once said. He was a most devoted husband and father. He was generous, charitable, and tender hearted toward any one in trouble or distress and was always doing for others.

He had a keen sense of humor, a genial disposition, with initiative and sound judgment. His aim, purpose, and courage were unfaltering. He made of his work a fine art, and undertook it joyously. Industry, integrity, loyalty, and efficiency were keynotes of his character.

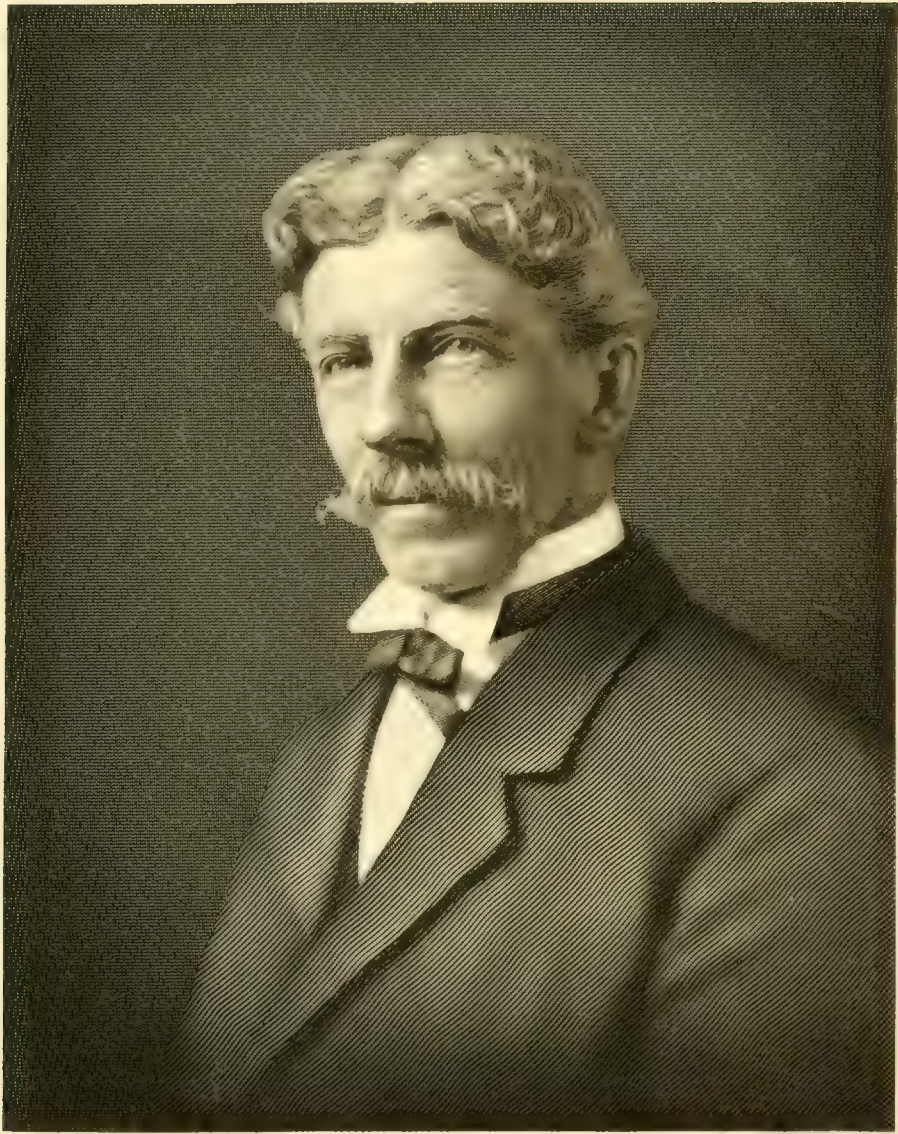
In his notebook was written "The recollection of quality remains long after the price is forgotten."

ATHERTON PERRY MASON

ATHERTON PERRY MASON was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, September 13, 1856, and is the son and only child of Charles and Caroline Atherton (Briggs) Mason. At the time of his birth his parents resided on Pleasant Street in Fitchburg, but during the following year his father built a residence on Laurel Hill, a slightly location just south of and overlooking the town, to which the family removed in November, 1857, and Laurel Hill has been the home of Dr. Mason for over half a century.

His father, Charles Mason, Esq., came of sterling New Hampshire stock. His early ancestor, Captain Hugh Mason, came from England in 1634, and settled in Watertown, where he and his descendants lived for many years, later removing to Sherborn, and still later to Dublin, New Hampshire, where they acquired a large tract of land. Benjamin Mason, a great grandson of Captain Hugh Mason, was the direct ancestor who first settled in Dublin in 1765, or thereabouts, and his grandson, Thaddeus Mason, Jr., who was born in Dublin, November 15, 1770, and married Lydia, daughter of Ivory Perry of Dublin, was the father of Charles Mason, born in Dublin, New Hampshire, June 3, 1810. During his boyhood he worked on his father's farm and attended the district school, and being of a studious nature he fitted himself to enter Phillips Exeter Academy; he was a student there from 1829 to 1831. He then went to Dartmouth College and in 1832 went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and became a member of the class of 1834, at Harvard College. After receiving the degree of A.B. from Harvard, he was made Tutor in Latin and also studied law at the Dane Law School of Harvard College. He received the degrees of LL.B. and A.M. in 1839, and, resigning his tutorship, began the practice of law. In September, 1842, he came to Fitchburg to remain permanently.

He married August 9, 1853, Caroline A. Briggs. Mr. Mason, or "Squire Mason" as he was generally called, was prominent in



Atherton P. Mason, M.D.

ATHERTON PERRY MASON

Fitchburg affairs for many years, notably in the conduct of the public schools of the town, as Chairman of the School Committee. He held various legal offices and positions under the State Government, and was a member of the General Court of Massachusetts at the time when Charles Sumner was elected to the United States Senate in 1851 by one vote majority. He was one of the founders of the Fitchburg Athenæum, whose library later became the nucleus of the present large public library. After 1870 he pursued no stated business on account of impaired health. He died March 12, 1901, aged nearly ninety-one years.

Dr. Mason's mother, Caroline Atherton Briggs, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, July 27, 1823, the youngest daughter of Dr. Calvin and Rebecca (Monroe) Briggs, and granddaughter of Rev. James Briggs of Cummington, Massachusetts. Her grandfather on the maternal side was Dr. Ephraim Monroe, born and educated in Scotland and a surgeon in the military service. Her father, Dr. Calvin Briggs, a descendant of Richard Briggs, who came from England in 1650, and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts, graduated at Williams College in 1803, and received the degrees of M.B. and A.M. from Harvard College in 1807, and of M.D. in 1811, being one of the first to receive the degree of M.D. from Harvard. He was a physician of large practice and high standing in Marblehead and vicinity and his death, in 1852, was deeply lamented by the townspeople. Soon after his death Mrs. Briggs removed to Fitchburg with her family and her daughter Caroline was married to Charles Mason, shortly afterward.

Dr. Mason's mother was eminently literary and possessed genuine poetical talents. Before reaching the age of twenty she began her poetical career and it was while she was a student at Bradford Academy that she wrote "Do They Miss Me at Home?" a poem which was known all over the English speaking world. It first appeared in the *Salem Register*, to which she was then a regular contributor, under the nom-de-plume of "Caro." Previous to her marriage, upwards of seventy of her earlier poems were published by Phillips, Sampson & Company, Boston, in a volume entitled "Utterance." Mrs. Mason was a welcome contributor to many of the leading magazines of a generation ago and to newspapers both secular and religious, and some of her poems have had a strong uplifting and moral influence on the reading pub-

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lie. Her work in prose was slight, but poetry was always forthcoming, and she was ever ready to utilize her talent for occasions public or private, local or national. Both she and her husband were staunch personal friends of Senator Sumner, and a poem written by Mrs. Mason on the occasion of Charles Sumner's great emancipation speech, delivered in Worcester, Massachusetts, in October, 1861, was so highly esteemed by Mr. Sumner that he caused it to be printed in connection with the speech, and it may be found in his published works. Several of her poems have been set to music and a number of her hymns are to be found in various hymn books.

Mrs. Mason died June 13, 1890, after an illness of several years' duration. Shortly after her death her husband and son selected something over one hundred of her best poems, sonnets, hymns, etc., and a volume, embracing these under the title "The Lost Ring and Other Poems," was published in 1892 by Houghton Mifflin & Company, Boston. A most appreciative introduction for the volume was written by Rev. Charles Gordon Ames, D.D., of Boston.

In this volume is included "Waking," one of her best productions, and also "En Voyage," which is begun by a stanza of four lines, perhaps more widely known, and whose authorship is more often asked about, than is the case with any of her other poems. The stanza is here given as a fitting conclusion to this brief story of her life which, as Dr. Ames wrote in his introduction: "Was the noblest of her poems."

"Which ever way the wind doth blow
Some heart is glad to have it so;
Then blow it east or blow it west;
The wind that blows, that wind is best."

A father, firm yet kind, intellectual and trained to accuracy in details, a gentleman of the old school now so seldom met with; a mother gentle, imaginative and full of loving kindness; and the acquaintance and companionship of the class of friends naturally associated with the home and social life of Charles Mason and his wife,—under such influences did their son spend his youth. Such influences cannot be forgotten, or their power for good in the formation of character be overestimated.

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During boyhood, Dr. Mason employed his time mainly in out-of-door work in the garden, and acquiring an education in the public schools. He graduated from the Fitchburg High School in 1875 and in the fall of the same year entered Harvard College, and after four pleasant years in Cambridge, during which he formed valuable and lasting friendships, he received the degree of A.B. in 1879. He then entered the Harvard Medical School and obtained the degree of M.D. in 1882. He was Librarian of the Medical School during one year of the course. His graduation thesis, a report on original investigations and experiments made by himself on Erythroxyton Coca was published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. After spending over a year in the Boston Hospitals, etc., he returned to Fitchburg in March, 1884, and began the practice of medicine.

Dr. Mason has always been interested in scientific research, and bacteriology, then just beginning as a science, appeared so attractive and full of promise that he made a study of it. When the Burbank Hospital was opened in Fitchburg he became bacteriologist and pathologist of the hospital, and continued in that position during the first fifteen years of its existence. To perfect himself still more in this rapidly advancing science, in 1899 he took a special course with Harold C. Ernst, M.D., Professor of Bacteriology in Harvard University. In June, 1899, he was elected City Bacteriologist of Fitchburg, a position he has held ever since. He has found the careful accurate ways, acquired through his father's influence, of great help in doing this and every other sort of work.

He is a member of the local medical society, the Worcester North District Medical Society, of which he has been President, and he has also held various other offices in the society, at present being Librarian, an office he has held for some fifteen years, and since 1884, has been a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In April, 1914, he was elected a councilor of the society.

For nearly thirty years he has been medical examiner for the New York Life, the Northwestern Mutual Life and the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Companies. He has taken much interest naturally in public health matters and was a member of the Fitchburg Board of Health in 1895-96. He has enjoyed membership in the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health

ATHERTON PERRY MASON

for nearly twenty years. For a few years, after 1899, he was a member of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences.

Dr. Mason was married, July 17, 1890, at Gardner, Massachusetts, to Gertrude Leone Black, daughter of George W. and Diana M. (Ballou) Black of Gardner. Her mother was a daughter of Otis and Lydia (Chamberlain) Ballou, a direct descendant on the paternal side of Marturin Ballou who settled in Providence Plantations and had association with Roger Williams. On the maternal side Mrs. Mason is descended from the Chamberlain family who were among the first arrivals in this country and settled in Newtown, now Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dr. and Mrs. Mason have one child, Alice Caroline Mason, who received her degree of A.B. in 1912, from Radcliffe College and in 1913, the degree of A.M. from the same college.

For more than thirty years he has kept an unbroken record of weather observations, as an observer for the United States Weather Bureau. For more than forty years he has been interested in Philately, and is a member of the Boston Philatelic Society, the American Philatelic Society and the Association for Stamp Exhibitions. He attended the International Philatelic Exhibitions, the first one in America, held in New York City, October 27 to November 1, 1913. He has taken much interest in local historical matters and was one of the founders of the Fitchburg Historical Society, of which he was Treasurer and Librarian during the first ten years of its existence.

Dr. Mason's parents were Unitarians and he has always been connected with that church, the First Parish in Fitchburg, and has held the offices of Treasurer and Assessor and other minor offices in the Parish. He is a life member of the American Unitarian Association.

He has been President of the Fitchburg Horn Goods Company since its incorporation in January, 1905.

He is a member of the Fitchburg Harvard Club, the Associated Harvard Clubs and the Harvard Medical Alumni Association.



D. N. Newton

DANIEL HOWE NEWTON

DANIEL HOWE NEWTON, formerly President of the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington Railroad Company, a member of the Massachusetts State Legislature, and distinguished for his long and active labors in developing and financing important manufacturing industries and railroad enterprises in New England, was born in Hubbardston, Worcester County, Massachusetts, July 22, 1827. Mr. Newton came of a family founded in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the first half of the seventeenth century, his ancestor in that early period being Richard Newton, born in England in 1601, and set down in the colonial records as a resident of Sudbury in 1640. Mr. Newton's great-grandfather was an earnest patriot during the Revolution and became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. The father of the subject of this sketch was a lumberman and a man of enterprise and perseverance. He died in 1891, having passed his ninetieth year. His wife, who was a typical New England woman, was remarkably endowed mentally.

Daniel Howe Newton was the third of a family of eleven children, and the eldest son. His early boyhood was spent in Hubbardston, but his education began in the town of Greenfield, whither his parents moved. A bright, clever boy, he studied diligently, and after finishing the public school course, entered New Salem Academy, passed thence to the Goodale Academy at Bernardston, and closed the higher curriculum at Williston Seminary. At the age of twenty he was welcomed to partnership by his father, and from the beginning displayed unusual talents for business. Before he was twenty years old, he made a business trip to Cincinnati, Ohio, which occupied several months. During his absence, he taught a district school in Kentucky. This trip was always regarded by him as of the greatest importance because of its influence in quickening his faculties, developing his self reli-

DANIEL HOWE NEWTON

ance, and broadening his knowledge of the world. Mr. Newton remained associated with his father in the lumber business for a number of years.

In the early years of his manhood Mr. Newton was a Whig, but attached himself to the Republican party at its formation in 1856, and thenceforth took an active part in local politics. In 1861 he was elected Treasurer of Franklin County.

September 24, 1862, he married Mary Abby Cogswell, of Essex, Massachusetts. Settling permanently in Holyoke, Mr. Newton, in conjunction with his brother, John C. Newton, organized in 1862, the firm of D. H. and J. C. Newton, which at once entered upon active business as builders and contractors. One of the first constructions was the Hampden Paper Mill, organized in 1861, and operated by the Newtons until 1871 when it was sold to the Crocker Manufacturing Company. In 1866 they completed another mill, which was sold to the Franklin Paper Company. In 1873, Mr. Newton organized the Massachusetts Screw Company, and became president. Returning to the paper business they built mills for the Newton Paper Company, the Excelsior Paper Company, the Wauregan Paper Company, the Winona Paper Company, and the Chemical Paper Company. Besides these, mills were built for many textile fabrics, among them the Springfield Blanket Company's Mill, the William Skinner Silk Mill, the Farr Alpaca Company's Mill, and the Connor Brothers Mill.

The development of the Deerfield Valley was now undertaken. The railroad from Hoosac Tunnel to Readsboro, Vermont, one of the first works in this development, was organized by Daniel Howe Newton, and was of great importance, opening up the vast sources of wood-pulp supply in Vermont. To the wise and persistent labors of Mr. Newton and his brothers may be justly ascribed the preëminence of Holyoke as a paper making city.

He was a director in the Chemical Paper Company, the Deerfield River Company, the Holyoke Board of Trade, and the Home National Bank of Holyoke.

He was a man of active mind, great energy, and strong religious convictions, being very active in the Church with which he is connected, while restricting his charities to no special creed or class.



Frank L. Oakes.

FRANK LOVELL OAKES

FRANK L. OAKES was born in Yarmouth, Maine, August 8, 1850, and died in Newton, Massachusetts, January 31, 1912.

He was the son of Benjamin Oakes, born September 8, 1819, died August 26, 1900, and Mary Lovell. His paternal grandparents were Nathan Oakes, born 1786, died May 24, 1828, and Jane Larrabee. His mother's parents were Samuel Lovell, born 1781, died August 27, 1829, and Sarah Hobart. His father was a ship-carpenter.

The son began his seafaring career on a schooner from Yarmouth to Portland, Maine, when a lad of fifteen years, and had thirty-four years' experience at sea, twenty-seven of which he was master of vessels. He commanded many famous clipper ships and made voyages to all parts of the world, including the East Indies, China and Japan. He had been a member of the State Pilot Commission since 1908.

He was a member of the Boston Marine, Portland Marine and Providence Marine Societies, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Casco Blue Lodge of Masons of Yarmouth, and Saint Alban's Commandery, Knights Templar. In his political relations he was always identified with the Democratic party, and his religious affiliations were with the Unitarian Church.

He was married May 9, 1877, to Frances E., daughter of P. N. and C. S. Blanchard, granddaughter of Sylvanus and Dorcas Blanchard. They had one child who died in infancy.

Mr. Oakes was a sound adviser and efficient director of business affairs. His wise council, discreet and tactful action, sympathetic and helpful advice were of the greatest benefit to the community in which he lived and the church of his allegiance. In a social way his keen sense of humor, kindly interest and real ability made him a valuable addition to the social organizations of which he was a member and his home was freely opened to their meetings. Physically strong and fond of outdoor life he greatly enjoyed games of skill and was a keen competitor in all such sports as he took up.

EUGENE WALTER ONG

EUGENE WALTER ONG was born in Steubenville, Ohio, on the 12th of August, 1877.

His father, Hon. Walter C. Ong, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born November 24, 1848, and is one of the leading members of the Ohio Bar, having commenced the practice of law in Steubenville, Ohio, where he served two terms as Prosecuting Attorney of Jefferson County, and then moved, in 1881, to Cleveland, where he later became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Ong is the grandson of Moses H. Ong (who was born December 15, 1810, and died May 22, 1890) and Mary (Cain) Ong, and a descendant of Francis Ong who arrived at Boston from England on February 5, 1631, in company with Roger Williams. John Winthrop, the first Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, in his "History of New England from 1630 to 1649," recorded the arrival at Boston of the progenitor of the Ong family of America in the good ship *Lyon* which "set sail from Bristol December 1. She had a very tempestuous passage, yet through God's mercy all her people came safe." Francis Ong settled in Watertown. Simon Ong, one of the sons of Francis Ong, signed the petition in 1678 "of the Inhabitants of Cambridge Village to be granted freedom from Cambridge" on account of excessive taxation. The petition was granted and the new township was later called Newton.

Francis Ong belonged to the sect of Quakers, or more properly Friends, and probably shared to some extent the annoyances and persecution to which in that early time Quakers were subjected by the authorities of the Massachusetts Colony. About 1680 Mr. Ong's ancestors moved to Burlington County, New Jersey, which became a strong Quaker settlement. Later, they moved to Pennsylvania, and from there to Jefferson County, Ohio, which was also settled largely by Quakers and was the birth-place of Mr. Ong's father.



Ernest H. Ong

EUGENE WALTER ONG

Mr. Ong's mother was Anna Mansfield, the daughter of Samuel Mansfield and Elizabeth (Pumphrey) Mansfield of Smithfield, Ohio. Like his paternal ancestors they were both descended from early English colonists.

Eugene W. Ong graduated from the University School of Cleveland in 1896, from Yale College with the degree of A.B. in 1900, and from the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1903.

Mr. Ong's early tastes were for books, especially books on history and politics, and for athletic sports such as boxing and football. While attending the University School he played end on the football team, and was also President of the school debating society, of his class and of the school athletic association. At Yale he continued his interest in debating, and became President of the Yale Freshman Union, of the Sophomore Wigwam, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Yale Union, and a member of the Yale intercollegiate debating team. In his Senior year he was a member of the Committee which revised the Yale society system. While at Yale, Mr. Ong spent his summer vacations doing newspaper work, having been employed upon the editorial staff of the *Cleveland Press*.

In estimating the relative strength of the influences which affected his mind and character throughout the formative period of his life, Mr. Ong gives first place to his home, exemplifying the truth that the home is more powerful than anything else in shaping a life. He states that his mother's influence on his intellectual and moral life has been especially strong. Only less than the influence of home has been, in order, the influence of schools, of early companionships, of private study, and of contact with men in active life.

Immediately after his graduation from the law school, Mr. Ong began his professional career by entering the law office of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer and Thayer. This well-known law firm later became the firm of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer and Dodge, of which Mr. Ong is a member. Mr. Ong has specialized in corporation law, and is Assistant General Counsel of the United Fruit Company and acts as counsel for various other corporations. Mr. Ong is a director and member of the Executive Committee of the United Fruit Company, the Nipe Bay Company, and the Revere Sugar

EUGENE WALTER ONG

Refinery, Secretary and a Director of the Tropical Radio Telegraph Company, Fruit Dispatch Company, Abangarez Gold Fields of Costa Rica, Saetia Sugar Company, M. D. Cressy Company, E. R. Grabow Company, and a Director of the Northern Railway Company, Tela Railroad Company, Truxillo Railroad Company, and various steamship companies.

Mr. Ong is a member of the Tedesco County Club of Swampscott, of which he is Secretary and a Director, Country Club of Brookline, Exchange Club, Algonquin Club, Boston Athletic Association, Yale Club of Boston and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as well as of the City Mid-day, Whitehall and Yale clubs of New York. He is also a member of the Nisi Prius Club of Boston, of which he was recently President, the Boston Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

In politics, Mr. Ong is a Republican. In religion, although a Methodist, his liberal attitude is reflected by the fact that his father is a Quaker, his mother a Methodist and his wife a Congregationalist.

On the 21st day of October, 1903, Mr. Ong was united in marriage to Miss Bessie W. Preston, daughter of Andrew W. and Frances (Gutterson) Preston, and granddaughter, on the paternal side of Benjamin and Sarah (Poland) Preston, and on the maternal side of Joseph D. and Julia (Barry) Gutterson. Mrs. Ong's father is the President of the United Fruit Company, and through him she is a descendant of William Preston who came from England to Boston in 1679. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ong therefore come from early colonial stock. Three children have been born of this marriage, Andrew Walter, Dorothy Mansfield and Richard Preston Ong, of whom the last two are living. Their winter home is in Longwood, Brookline, and their summer home is at "Dorrich," Phillips Beach, Swampscott.

In response to a request for suggestions as to principles, methods and habits which contribute most to sound ideals in American life, and help most to attain true success, Mr. Ong replied: "Honor, honesty, energy, perseverance and fair dealing. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and should be done better than you are expected to do it. Don't try to get ahead by pulling any one else back. Make up your mind as to what is the right thing to do, and then do it."



Emily L. Page.

BAILY LITTLE PAGE

BAILEY LITTLE PAGE was born in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, March 3, 1850, and died there March 9, 1912, having spent his life in his native town. He was the son of Joseph W. Page, born in Goffstown, New Hampshire, March 23, 1811, died October 12, 1896, and Martha L. Fitch, born February 5, 1814, died October 20, 1900. His paternal grandparents were Joseph W. Page, born February 2, 1765, died January 20, 1845, and Jane Little, born January 23, 1772, died March 30, 1850. His mother's parents were Amos Fitch, born 1780, died 1824, and Martha L. Starr, born January 20, 1787, died May 30, 1817.

His father was a farmer and dealer in fruit, a man much interested in the local affairs of West Roxbury in which he held many positions of trust. The son received his education in the schools of the community, and at the age of fifteen years entered the employ of Cyrus White as clerk in his hardware store in Jamaica Plain. After eighteen years' experience in the hardware line he went into the real estate business in which he was very successful, and at the time of his death owned and controlled a large amount of real estate in Jamaica Plain, and vicinity.

He was a member of the Central Club and Jamaica Club of Jamaica Plain, the Economic Club of Boston, the Daniel Hersey Lodge of Odd Fellows, a trustee of the Faulkner Hospital, and a director of the West Roxbury Coöperative Bank. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him as a man of strong integrity and business ability, and while not active socially, was always generous toward those in need.

The following are influences named as having been very helpful to his success in life; the home, the school, early companionship, private study and contact with men in active life. He also highly appreciated his parents' influence as an uplift in his intellectual life, and an ennobling example morally and spiritually.

In his political life he was always identified with the Republican

BAILY LITTLE PAGE

party and in his religious life he was affiliated with the Central Congregational Church of Jamaica Plain.

As a form of exercise and relaxation from the round of duty he enjoyed bowling and baseball. In the death of Mr. Page the community lost one of its most useful and valuable citizens. His long and honorable career has left the memory of incorruptible integrity: a quiet dignified and courteous bearing to all whom he met, he was a man upright and true. All who knew him respected him and are grateful for such an example, and are glad to cherish such a memory as he has bequeathed.

To whatever cause needed his assistance, Mr. Page gave his intelligent and loyal services. His aims were high and he reached them. For every one he had a kind word.

Loyal to home, to town, to State, he lived a grand and beautiful life and his name will be cherished always by all who had the honor of his friendship.

His office was a meeting place for friends, where many gathered to share his friendship and to enjoy his dry wit and wisdom. Unique in thought and expression, his office was sought by large numbers of people, who delighted to share his spirit.



Charles Dana Palmer.

CHARLES DANA PALMER

CHARLES DANA PALMER was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 25, 1845, and died at his home in Lowell, Massachusetts, September 25, 1909. He was the son of George Wall Palmer (1814-1881), and Ellen Hannah (Jackson) Palmer. His father, the son of George Palmer (1781-1817), and Eliza Wall, was a member of the firm of Jenks and Palmer, publishers of Boston. His maternal grandparents were John Jackson (1776-1837), and Hannah Finney. His grandfather, George Palmer, came from Kelso, Scotland, to Philadelphia in 1800, and an earlier maternal ancestor, Edward Jackson, came from London to Newton, Massachusetts, in 1641. One of his distinguished ancestors was Colonel Aaron Davis of Roxbury who died in 1777 and another was Lieut. Col. Ephraim Jackson who died in that fateful winter at Valley Forge.

Mr. Palmer's career was that of a cultivated, successful man of affairs, confirming the value of character and education to a man of wide public and private activities. At the age of ten he entered the Dwight School in Boston, from which he passed to the Boston Latin School. Entering Harvard College he graduated from that institution in 1868 with the degree of A.B. and in 1870 received the degree of A.M.

On leaving college he entered the service of the Washington Mills Company, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, for the purpose of becoming familiar with the processes of manufacturing. In 1869 he was appointed by one of the United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition to the service of collecting statistics relating to the wool industry in Canada.

He then made his residence in Lowell and became one of the heads of the Woolen Manufacturing Company of North Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in partnership with Thomas H. Cray of Walpole, and John Pendergrast of Lawrence.

In 1888 Mr. Palmer was elected to the Mayoralty of Lowell,

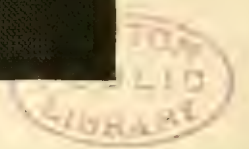
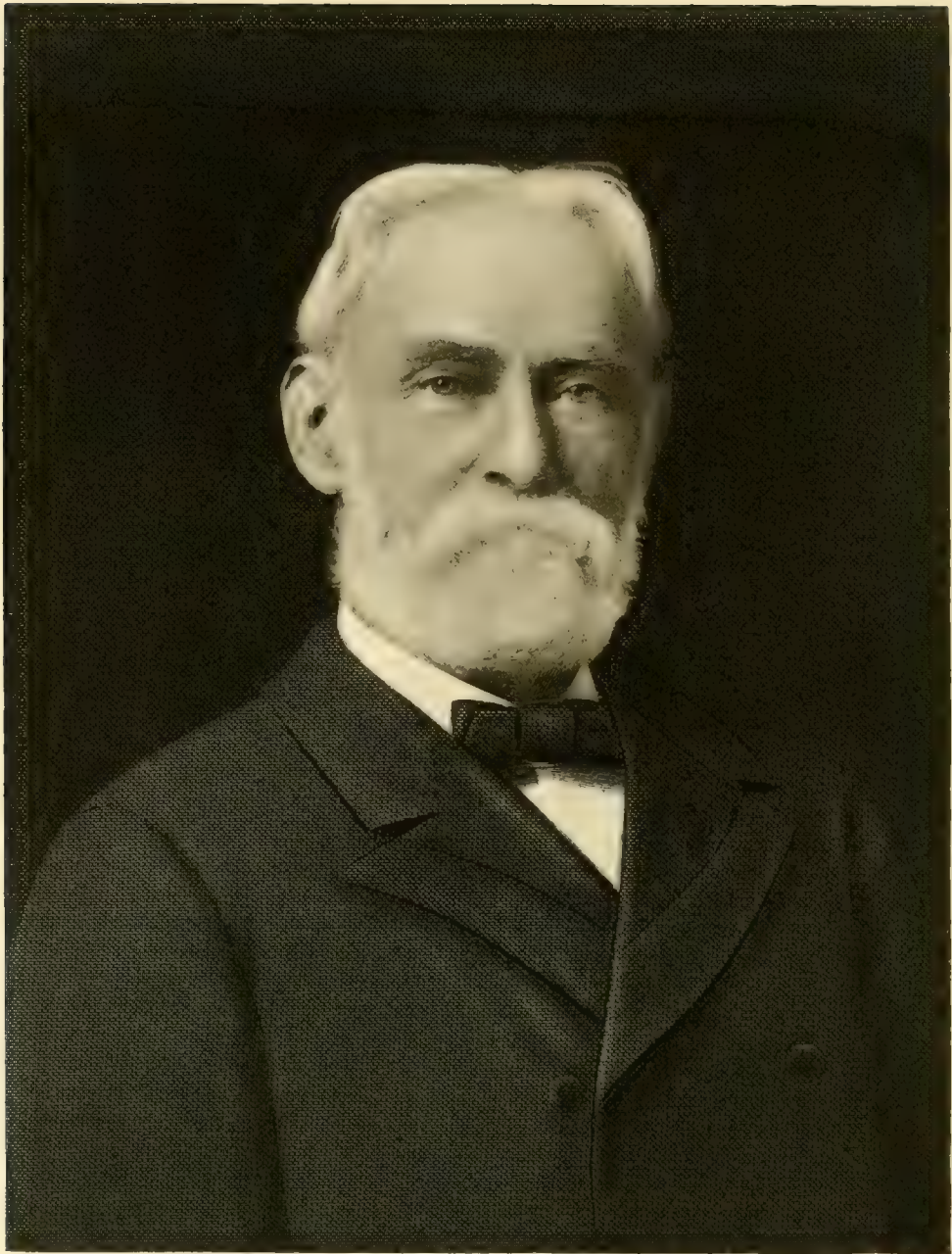
CHARLES DANA PALMER

and filled that office for three successive years. The duties of the mayoralty were discharged by him with a rare devotion to duty, promptness of action and a correctness of judgment that gave him a high rank among men distinguished for executive ability. From 1895 to the time of his death, he was a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, having been appointed to that office by Governor Greenhalge.

He was a member of various undergraduate clubs at Harvard; a member of the American Unitarian Association, of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars, of the National Trotting Association, and of the Massachusetts Sons of the Revolution. Politically he belonged to the Republican party and took an active part at all times in public affairs, political, social and industrial. In his church affiliations he was a Unitarian.

May 20, 1880, he married in Lowell, Rowena, the daughter of Fisher Ames Hildreth and Lauretta (Coburn) Hildreth; granddaughter of Dr. Israel Hildreth and Dolly (Jones) Hildreth, and of Ephraim Coburn and Hannah (Varnum) Coburn. This family of Hildreths were descendants from Richard Hildreth who came from England to Cambridge previous to 1640. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Palmer: Elinor (Mrs. Alexander R. Magruder); Jackson, an attorney in Lowell, and Dana who is a Lieutenant in the United States Army, stationed at the U. S. Aviation School, San Diego, California.

Massachusetts mourns the loss of another of her old and respected citizens in the death of Charles Dana Palmer. He exhibited that fine type of character which embodies the old-fashioned virtues of New England; a true friend and good neighbor, he being widely beloved and respected. His love for animals was characteristic; of horses he was an excellent judge and kept a number of them. His death was the occasion of many tributes of praise, affection and respect from all who knew him.



Franklin Perrin-

FRANKLIN PERRIN

FRANKLIN PERRIN was born in Boston, August 9, 1830, and died on February 23, 1914. He was the direct descendant of John Perrin, who came from England on the ship *Safety* in 1635 and settled in Braintree. On his mother's side he was descended from Benjamin Child who came from England to Roxbury in 1630. His father, Augustus Perrin, who died in 1844, at the age of sixty-seven, was a merchant-importer and was distinguished for his integrity, perseverance and generosity. His mother, whose name before her marriage was Harriet Child (1793-1846), exercised a salutary influence on the moral and spiritual character of her family, and the testimony of neighbors agreed as to the regularity with which she, accompanied by her six sons and one daughter, was seen every Sunday wending her way to Doctor Putnam's church.

As a boy, and throughout his life, Franklin Perrin was fond of reading biography and history. He was an admirable French scholar; so correct was his accent that he was frequently taken for a Frenchman. He attended the Boston schools and was graduated from the High School in 1847. He then became a clerk in the employ of Bates & Company, and Bates and Thaxter and made voyages in their ships as supercargo. Later he regretted not having taken the opportunity of going to college but as he was the youngest son of the family he was led by his brothers' example to enter on a business career.

Soon after attaining his majority he became the Senior partner in the firm of Perrin and Gilbert in the shipping trade to the East Indies. In the "Chart of the Private Signals of the Merchants of Boston," published in 1854, his flag appears, and he survived by more than ten years all the other ship-owners represented in it.

Later he formed a partnership with David C. Perrin in the weaving of palm-leaf with cotton warp. His inventive faculty

FRANKLIN PERRIN

was brought out by the necessities of this business and he patented a loom for weaving palm-leaf as well as several other minor contrivances which proved useful. This business lasted until the importation of palm-leaf from Cuba came to an end. He was Treasurer of the Cambridge Horse Railway until it was absorbed by the West End Company and from 1889 to 1910 he was Manager of the Cambridge Safety Vaults.

On his retirement it was written of him: "Mr. Franklin Perrin of the Cambridge Trust Company, after twenty-one years of service there and many more elsewhere, in the interest of the public, lays off the business harness and seeks a well-earned repose. The public in general take but little note of the beginning, or the ending of a man's business career, but it is profitable as an enduring example, to have the places where men are brought into close contact with the public, filled by those whose efficiency is supplemented by courtesy, intelligence, and affability, added to these and above these, the element of unblemished integrity should take precedence. Mr. Perrin will leave in these essentials, a finer legacy than if he had accumulated a vast fortune. The community will long remember him and he will carry into his retirement the fine aroma of gracious example in all those traits worthy of remembrance."

Mr. Perrin's integrity and business ability were recognized by the city where he lived so long. From 1880 until 1885 he was City Auditor of Cambridge and for ten years was Treasurer of the Homes for Aged People and for twenty years was Director of the same charity. He was also Trustee and Auditor of the Cambridge Savings Bank for twenty-seven and twenty-eight years respectively.

During the Civil War he served in the Twelfth Regiment, unattached, under General Walcott. In his leisure time he compiled a Comprehensive Chart of the English Sovereigns which proved useful in schools and elicited from Queen Victoria a grateful acknowledgment. He also wrote a number of stories for the *Youth's Companion* and papers for the Cambridge Historical Society, to which he belonged. He prepared a handbook of American Trees and Shrubs. He was fond of horse-back riding, of sailing, rowing and walking. In drawing his ability was exceptional.

FRANKLIN PERRIN

He was a life member of the American Unitarian Association and of the Cambridge Unitarian Club. In politics he was an active and consistent Republican. He was for years Deacon in the Unitarian Church and took a leading part in all its activities, setting a remarkable example of regularity, promptness and zeal. He was greatly beloved because of his kindliness, generosity and unselfishness.

Shortly before his death, he felt compelled to resign as Deacon and Treasurer of the church. At a regular meeting of the Parish, President Charles W. Eliot prepared the following resolution:

“Voted that Mr. Perrin’s resignation be accepted in accordance with his wish.

“Voted that this meeting desires to put on record its high appreciation of the faithful and willing service which Mr. Franklin Perrin has for many years given the church as Treasurer and as Deacon, and to express the hearty respect and affection which all its members feel for him.”

After his death, Professor Francis G. Peabody wrote a brief notice of the loss which the community had suffered, as follows:

“The conspicuous achievement of public men should not altogether obscure the influence of quiet unassuming lives on whose integrity and fidelity each community depends. Franklin Perrin, who died on February 23, at the age of eighty-three, was for a half century such an influence in Cambridge. He served his city and his church with modest devotion and incorruptible honor. He won the absolute confidence of his business colleagues and the life-long affection of his many friends. His daily life was consistent with his religious faith. He guarded his business trusts as he served the Lord’s table. The things which were true, honest, just, pure and lovely, were his daily thought. He was a cheerful, kindly Christian gentleman, living without reproach, and dying without an enemy.”

At the first communion of the church after Mr. Perrin’s death, the Minister, the Reverend Samuel M. Crothers, thus expressed the feeling of the church:

“In this service we come as a little group of friends, and we feel that what binds us together is the sense of the family, the sense of sharing the same meals and asking for the same food. I think each one of us to-day feels the sanctifying presence of one,

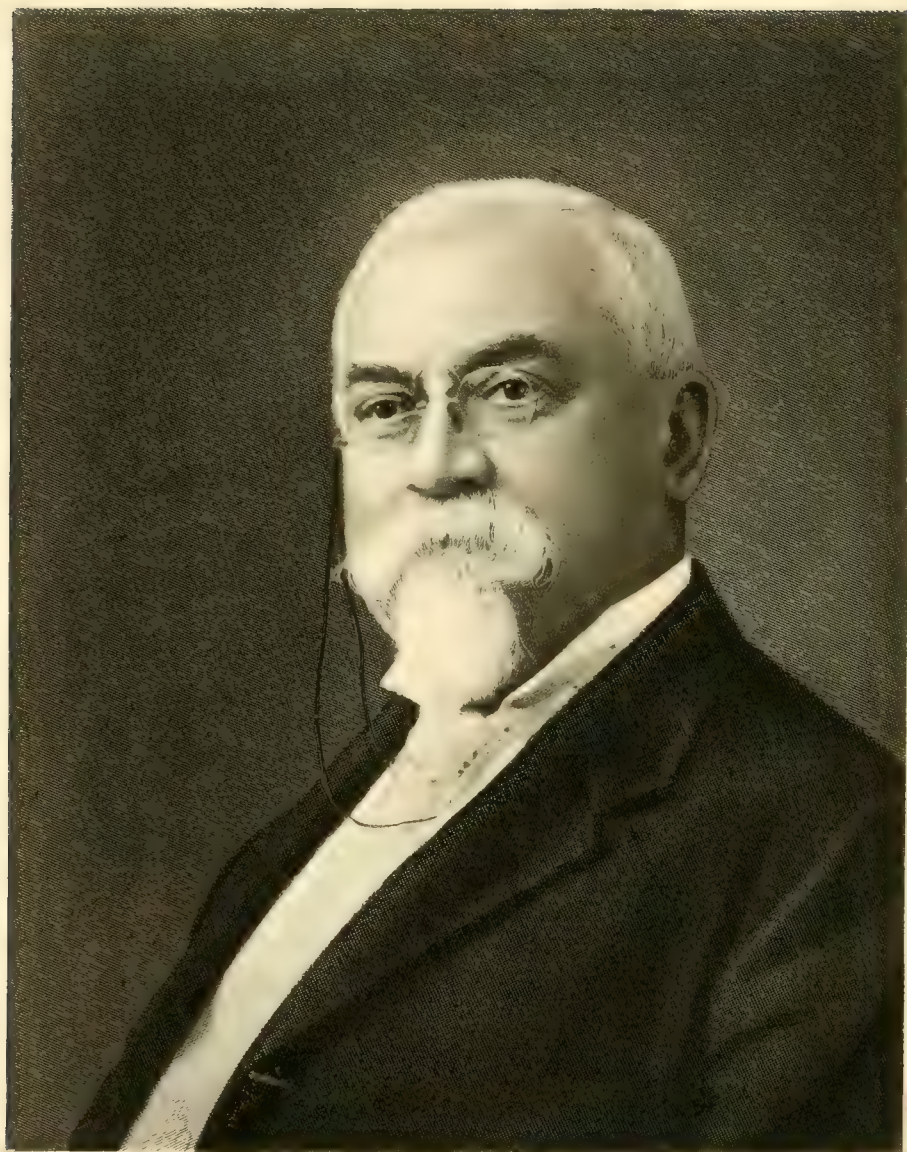
FRANKLIN PERRIN

who for so many years has been associated in this church with this communion service.

“Franklin Perrin we thought of as particularly our own; as standing for those things which unite the generations. And we think of that ideal that Paul gives us of the heart of love. It seeketh not its own; it is not puffed up; it doth not behave itself unseemly; it suffereth long and is kind. Yet out of it come overflowing trust in the Eternal goodness and continuous hope. Other things do their work and pass away and are forgotten. This abides forever.

“To many of us, this service became more sacred for associating it with him and with his life. To-day, thinking of those who are gone, we think also of one who has ministered here in this service of communion, whose memory will remain always sacred, connected with this church and this fellowship.”

Mr. Perrin was married in 1855 to Louisa, the daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Gage and Abby Richardson Gardner, a descendant of Thomas Gardner who came to Brookline in the ship *Safety*, early in the seventeenth century. They had one son, Arthur Perrin.



Third Mass. Freemasonry



William J. Quinn

WILLIAM JOHN QUINN

WHEN, on January 18, 1909, William John Quinn of Roxbury died, the community lost a loyal friend, a fond father, a devoted husband, a good citizen, a generous helper to the needy, a staunch defender of the rights of the toiler and an ardent sympathizer with every movement making for the uplift of humanity. Though occupying a position more or less retired, this man of sterling character by his energy, by his qualities of heart and of mind, and by his broad helpfulness influenced for good the large numbers of men and women who had been brought into contact with him.

He was born in the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, on September 8, 1835. His father was Patrick Quinn, formerly of County Waterford, Ireland, and his mother, Julia Cotter Quinn, daughter of Thomas Cotter of County Cork, Ireland. Both parents were possessed of strong minds and of irreproachable morals and they determined to give the boy a sound and practical education. He was, accordingly, sent to the excellent school attached to St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, where he displayed from the start that unflagging earnestness and that generous disposition which were to be marked traits in his after life.

At fifteen years of age, his parents decided to start the lad on his career in life and he was accordingly placed in the printing establishment of the *Halifax Morning Chronicle*. A quiet, studious boy, intensely fond of reading, William John Quinn found the art of printing so much to his liking that he soon established a reputation for himself as a skilled craftsman. Greatly desirous of improving himself, he read and re-read the plays of Shakespeare and the works of Charles Dickens and of Gerald Griffin.

Halifax proved too limited a field for the energies of this active young man and so he turned to Boston, where wider opportunities were afforded him, on the *Post* and *Herald*. For over thirty years he was Superintendent of the composing room of the *Herald*, enjoying the close friendship of the proprietors and editors. He soon became a recognized leader in his trade, and when it was thought wise for the printers to form a permanent organization, William John Quinn naturally became one of the twelve charter members.

He was loyal to home and friends; a patriotic citizen of high ideals and generous character, and a business man of great ability, faithful to every trust.

JOSEPH EVERETT REYNOLDS

JOSEPH EVERETT REYNOLDS was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, February 23, 1854. His father was Eli Whitney Reynolds, a carpenter and builder, who was born in 1825 and died in 1909. The elder Reynolds was fitted for college but never entered. He, however, kept up his proficiency in classic studies and was a fine Latin and Greek scholar. The mother was Sophronia Adelaide Scott. On the paternal side Mr. Reynolds is descended from James Reynolds of England, who settled in North Kingston, Rhode Island, about 1634. On the maternal side he has a Scotch ancestry, which came to Peterboro, New Hampshire. Several of the later ancestors on the Scott side served in the Revolutionary Army.

Mr. Reynolds lost his mother at the age of nine years. From that time until the age of thirteen, he helped about the affairs of the home and contributed to the family expenses. Though fond of studies and of reading he encountered many difficulties in acquiring a common school education, but he supplemented it by reading books of history and other works of practical value. He attended the Bryant and Stratton Commercial College in Boston and then started in the active work of life.

In 1871 he entered a straw hat manufactory in Holliston, Massachusetts, as a packing and shipping clerk. He subsequently, in a short time became head of the department. He soon engaged in the manufacture of straw hats, and for thirty years was prominent among the manufacturers of these goods in New England. He was interested in factories in Holliston in 1871-73 with the firm of D. C. Mowry and Company, in Wrentham, from 1874 to 1876 with W. E. George and Company, in Westboro, from 1877-85 with the firm of H. O. Bernard and Company, in Stamford, Connecticut, from 1886 to 1892, with Smart, Patterson and Rice, and in West Upton, Massachusetts, in 1898-99 with William Knowlton and Sons.



Joseph E. Reynolds

JOSEPH EVERETT REYNOLDS

Mr. Reynolds retired in 1900 and has since resided at South Monson, Massachusetts, in the old Reynolds' homestead, a handsome and spacious residence erected by his grandfather, Joseph Langford Reynolds. There in this grand old mansion, in the midst of the beautiful rural scenery of that section of the country, he passes his days in the out-door life about the home place with the diversions of reading, music and the social pleasures of the New England home.

He is a director of the Monson National Bank. He is a member of the Hockomocko Lodge of Odd Fellows of Westboro, of which lodge he has been secretary, and of the Siloam Lodge of Masons, of Westboro.

In politics he is a Republican and has always stood by the principles of that party. He attends the Congregational Church. July 24, 1876, Mr. Reynolds was married to Sarah Isadora Rixford, of Holliston, the daughter of George L. and Elizabeth S. Rixford and a descendant of the Cook family, also came from England.

Of two children, one is living, Mrs. Vivian Seymour.

In all the functions of a citizen retired from the activities of a useful business career, in an ancestral home of special attractions, Mr. Reynolds maintains the best traditions of New England country life.

CHARLES MAY ROBBINS

CHARLES MAY ROBBINS is an example of the self-made man who against adverse circumstances in youth, by industry and native force and ability has attained a good position in the world and independence in the material resources of life.

He was born in East Harwich, Massachusetts, May 1, 1856. He comes from the sturdy Cape Cod stock through whose heritage so many men have reached eminence in the various walks of life. His father was Nathaniel Robbins, who was born October 17, 1822, and died August 14, 1885. He was a dentist and possessed considerable mechanical skill with strength of character and intellect. The ancestors came from England and Scotland, and were among the first settlers of Dorchester. Later some of the ancestors served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. His mother was Lydia D. Williams.

His youth was passed in the hard and rather irksome service of the country boy of all work, doing the chores for which he had no particular liking, though they taught him the practical side of life. He acknowledges that he had no love for manual labor but had a love for books which, however, he could not adequately gratify in a school education. He attended the common schools of his town until sixteen and then followed the sea for two years. At the end of that service he went to Attleboro and took a position in a jewelry factory as press boy.

After serving five years as a bench hand and journeyman jeweler, his ambition and foresight prompted him to start out in the field as a traveling salesman, making trips into the far west and finally taking charge of the New York office of one of the jewelry manufacturers of Attleboro. After an experience of nine years in this line of business he returned to Attleboro and entered into business on his own account under the firm name of Mason & Robbins. On the dissolution of this partnership in 1896 he started business alone in the manufacture of silverware in Attleboro. He



Charles W. Robbins

CHARLES MAY ROBBINS

was eminently successful in this business operation and built a large and lucrative business. In 1900 his manufacturing enterprise was incorporated as the Charles M. Robbins Company, of which he was President and Treasurer. This business is still in operation, though Mr. Robbins withdrew from it in 1910, and retired to private life.

In 1911 he organized the Attleboro Trust Co. with a capital of \$100,000 and is its president. He also organized the Attleboro Civic League and was its president. For five years he was president of the Park Commission of Attleboro. As a public spirited citizen he has always been identified with public affairs in the way of encouraging and supporting what was for the common welfare, but has not aspired to or sought public office.

In politics he is a Republican, but in the days of President Cleveland's first nomination supported him for election, but soon after rejoined his old political affiliations. In 1910 he was strongly urged to enter the campaign for the nomination as Member of Congress from the 14th District but he did not allow the use of his name.

He has been active in Masonry belonging to nearly all the Masonic bodies excepting those of the Scottish Rites.

He is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery and of the Sons of the American Revolution; has been president of the Company C Association; is a member of the Boston City Club; Real Estate Exchange and many other associations of social and business character.

He has taken an interest in the study of Ancient Hindu Philosophy and the theories of Buddhism.

In reading, of which Mr. Robbins is very fond, he acknowledges the influence of the Bible and Shakespeare, those resourceful wells of the best English and of masterful thought. History and the poets are also favorite reading matter which has been helpful to him, both for the profit of knowledge and the pleasure of relaxation.

Mr. Robbins is much interested in the Atlantic Deeper Waterways work and in 1910 attended the convention for the promotion of this great work at Providence as a representative of Gov. Draper and of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the discussion he spoke forcibly for the utility of this enterprise.

Since his retirement from active business life, he has taken

CHARLES MAY ROBBINS

up his residence in his old town of West Harwick, where he has a fine estate, "Robin's Nest," on Herring River and the Sound.

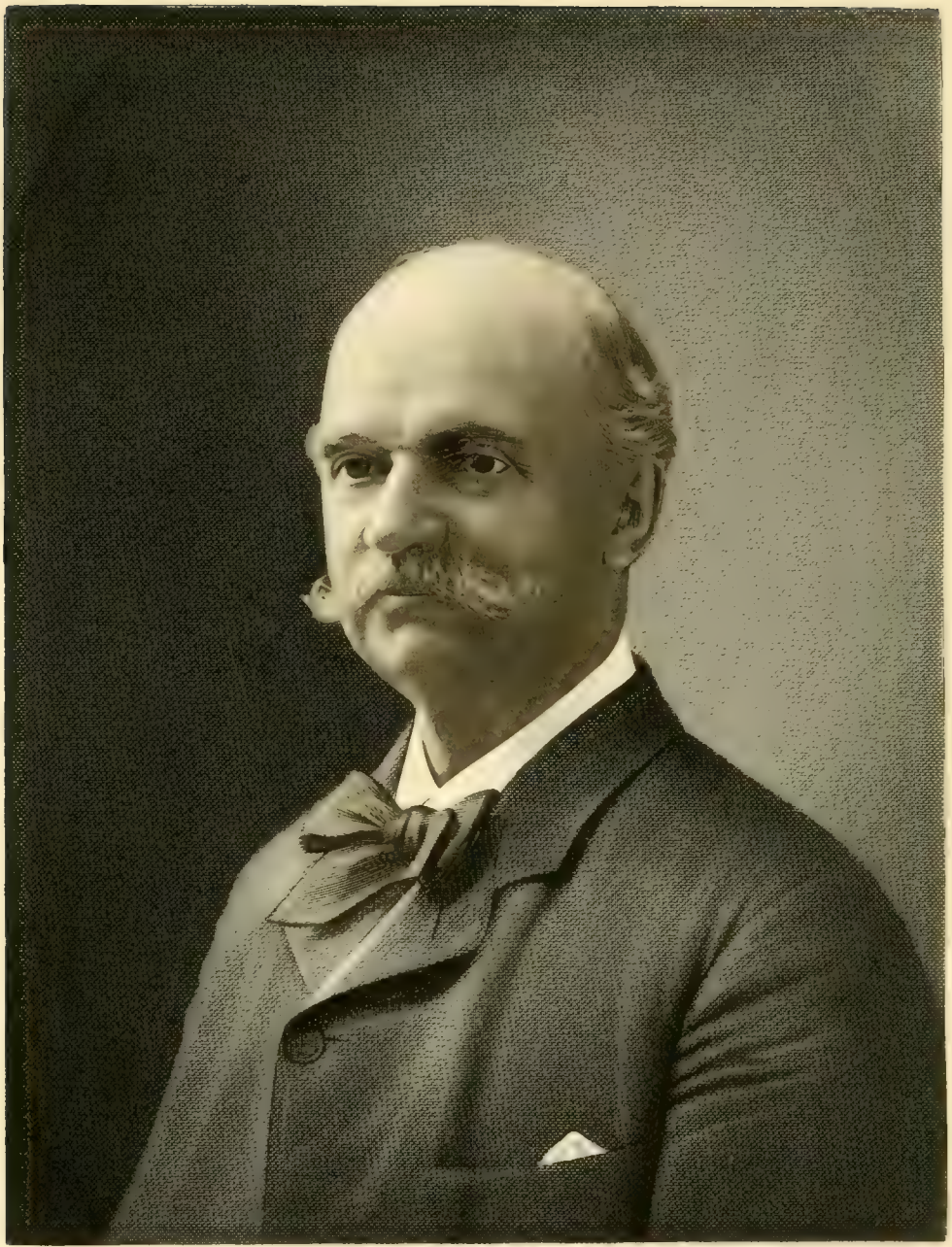
He is fond of hunting, fishing, boating and the entertainment of his family and friends.

Mr. Robbins was married in 1885 to Miss Lucie B. Pratt. Two children were born to them—Lawrence Brigham, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Chester, who is attending Cornell University.

His first wife dying in 1906, Mr. Robbins married Miss Minnie A. Swint of Winthrop, Massachusetts, in 1908. One child, Dorothy, born December 3, 1910, has blessed this union.

Mr. Robbins is a man of genial disposition and strong principles, independent in religion, political and social life—a representative citizen in all ways. His advice to young people is: "In religion, social, and political life think for yourself and work out your own salvation."

Mr. Robbins regards the influence of private study and contact with men in active life, very strong upon his own success. The life and work of Mr. Robbins is an inspiration for the youth of to-day. Fortunate is the city and state that can claim such a man as a citizen.



H. Russell

HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL

HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL was born at Savin Hill, Massachusetts, June 21, 1838, and died at his home in Milton, February 16, 1905. He was the son of George Robert Russell and Sarah Parkman Shaw. His father, who was a merchant, was born in 1800 and died in 1866. His grandfather was Jonathan Russell and his grandmothers were Sylvia Amidon and Eliza Parkman. His father, who was a successful business man, was noted for his great force of character and wide humanity.

During Mr. Russell's childhood days he was fond of life in the country and showed a love for horses which amounted almost to a passion. He was not a child who preferred to be by himself but loved companionship and had many friends. In the training of his moral and spiritual life the influence of his mother made itself strongly felt. He, equally with his father, had no difficulties to overcome in the acquirement of an education, and after receiving his preliminary education at Mr. Epes Dixwell's school, he entered Harvard College from which institution he graduated.

He entered the employ of Mr. William Perkins when a young man and remained there for four years. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted as one of the first volunteers and served for four years. For a time he was with the J. M. Forbes & Company and later became a farmer and stock raiser. For six years he was a selectman of Milton; for two years a member of the Police Commission of Boston from 1878 to 1879 and for ten years—1895 to 1905—was a fire commissioner for the city of Boston, serving in that capacity until his death. He was President of the Homeopathic Hospital, trustee of the Westford Insane Asylum and of the Perkins Institute for the Blind and held similar offices in many other institutions. He served in the Civil War from April, 1861, to February, 1865, beginning as First Lieutenant in the Massachusetts Second Infantry. He was made Captain a little later and then Colonel of the Fifth Colored Cavalry. He was breveted

HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL

as Brigadier-General for distinguished conduct during the Battle of Petersburg, in June, 1864.

He was a member of the Officers' Club, the Loyal Legion, the Somerset Agricultural Club, the Winter's Night Club, Country Club, Hoosic Whisek Club, Milton Club, and was President of the last three organizations.

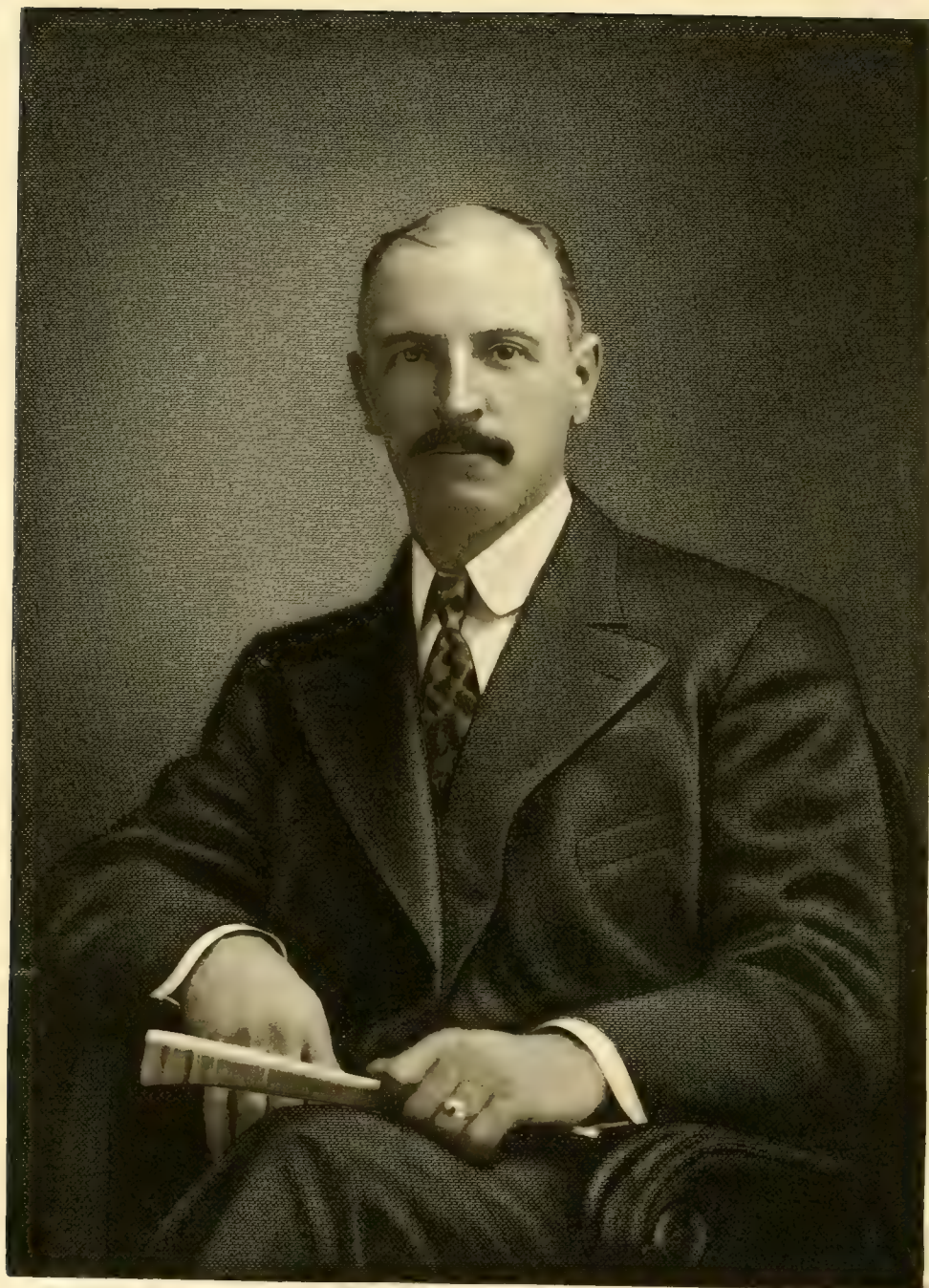
In politics Mr. Russell was a Republican. On only one occasion did he vote for other than a Republican nominee. That was in 1884 when he voted for Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Russell was a member of the Unitarian Church.

The fondness for horses which was developed in Mr. Russell during his childhood days never flagged and riding and walking constituted his favorite forms of recreation.

On May 6, 1863, he married Mary Hathaway, daughter of John Murray and Sarah (Swain) Forbes, granddaughter of Ralph Bennett and Margaret (Perkins) Forbes and of Stephen and Lydia Hathaway. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Russell, James Savage (in the real estate business), Ellen Forbes, Mary Forbes, Howland Shaw, Anna Russell, all of whom are married.

Mrs. Russell caused to be erected at the junction of Canton Avenue and White Street, Milton, a beautiful drinking fountain for man and beast, made of fine white granite with troughs for horses and dogs, and it completes one of the prettiest squares of the town and proves a blessing to all passing that way. Mrs. Russell presented this fountain to the town of Milton in memory of Colonel Russell and it was quietly dedicated.



LIBRARY

William H. Laart

WILLIAM HENRY SAART

WILLIAM HENRY SAART is an example of the young man, born in a foreign country, who comes to America with a determination to carve out an honorable career in life, to take advantage of opportunities and by energy, tact and good judgment to succeed in what he undertakes.

He was born in Lindenthal, Germany, September 12, 1866. His father was Frank A. Saart, a jewelry worker and bookkeeper. He was born in 1838 and died in 1908. His mother was Mary Hansen.

In 1881 after coming to America he went into a jewelry establishment in Attleboro as an errand boy. He had inherited an inclination for the business from the occupation of his father and his own aptitude. Advancing in skill and proficiency by industry and natural abilities he attained the position of foreman in a manufactory and from 1894 to 1904 was employed in that capacity for the James E. Blake Company and the Bristol Manufacturing Company of Attleboro. He showed his inventive faculties in getting out several design patents on silverware and jewelry, and evinced a practical and progressive spirit and knowledge in all the details of manufacture.

In 1904 he formed the W. H. Saart Company for the manufacture of silver novelties. At first he conducted the business alone, but successful operations and increasing trade made it necessary to increase the capital of the concern and to take in other partners for the enlargement of the business, and for the sake of coöperation in the management of the affairs of the company.

In 1911, it was found necessary to enlarge the space and another factory was purchased. With new facilities and the good name of the company the business is fast developing into one of the leading factories in silver novelties. The number of employees has grown into the hundreds and the weekly pay roll is thousands of dollars. There is a fine organization among the employers effected through the superintendent who is a brother of Mr. Saart and himself an expert silversmith.

WILLIAM HENRY SAART

Mr. Saart has the general management of the business and is the soul and inspiration of the company. The business now extends over the country with agencies in New York, the West, and on the Pacific Coast. In April, 1914, Mr. Saart purchased the interest of his partners and is now the principal owner of the W. H. Saart Company.

For recreation Mr. Saart is fond of golf and rowing. He is a Republican in politics. He belongs to the Masons, Elks and Knights of Pythias. He is interested in music and has been President of the German Singing Society in North Attleboro.

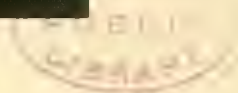
He believes in outdoor life as much as possible and in the learning of some trade early in life. He also believes that contact with men in active life has had a strong influence upon his own success.

On February 5, 1885, Mr. Saart was married to Emma Dietz by whom he has one child, a daughter, Anna M. On the death of this wife he married in 1888 Carrie L. Schleroigt. They have no children.

In 1910 Mr. Saart purchased forty acres of land on the shore of Lake Mirimichi, Foxboro, Massachusetts, where he started to establish a poultry business, breeding S. C. R. I. Reds and White Plymouth Rocks of the highest quality. He entered the Show Room in 1912 and his birds have been recognized as the finest in the country. He has been awarded many prizes at the shows in Boston, Providence, New York, Brockton and Attleboro, and has won a large majority of the blue ribbons, gold specials and prize cups.

Mr. Saart has on his farm 2500 head of poultry, old and young, with incubator capacity for hatching over ten thousand eggs. Mr. Saart believes there are great possibilities in Poultry raising on strictly business principles. Mr. Saart lives at the Farm six months in the year, which gives him great recreation. In addition to the poultry he has a large herd of thoroughbred Holstein cattle.

Mr. Saart has taken high rank among American manufacturers as a man of varied knowledge, large experience and solid attainments. His personal and intimate acquaintance with men of affairs is very extensive. He is one of the valuable citizens of the Commonwealth.



George Sampson

GEORGE SAMPSON

GEORGE SAMPSON was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, May 28, 1825. He was the seventh in descent from Henry Sampson, one of the Pilgrims who came in the *Mayflower* in 1620, who married Ann Plummer in 1636 and settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts. Stephen Hopkins and Francis Cooke, also of the *Mayflower*, were ancestors on the maternal side. His father, Isaac Sampson, was a resident of Plymouth where he was a thrifty merchant, respected for his integrity and exemplary life. Isaac Sampson was the son of Benjamin and Priscilla (Churchill) Sampson, was born in Plymouth in 1789, and married in 1822, Elizabeth, daughter of William Sherman of that town. His children were Elizabeth, born in 1824, who married John Kneeland, a native of Plymouth, who was for many years one of the supervisors of public schools in Boston; George, the subject of this sketch, and Isaac, who was born in 1830. Mr. Isaac Sampson died at Plymouth, December 11, 1833.

George Sampson spent his boyhood and youth in the old historic town of his nativity where his education included several years in the High School. As a boy he possessed fine tastes and good habits. His modest demeanor, frank and earnest countenance, betokened a lad who was consciously laying the foundation of a life of unusual effort. While at school he never gave the teacher an occasion to reprimand him for misconduct, for he was always obedient to the requirements of the school, prompt in his lessons and truthful in word. He employed time as a precious gift not to be wasted in trivial matters, even very little in games. He was ever kind to his mates and respectful to his elders. These traits of the boy were doubtless due to inherent qualities of mind, re-enforced by the instruction of a pious and devoted mother.

Having stored his mind with the rudiments of knowledge, he began active life as a clerk in a Plymouth store, and a little later became a clerk in the drygoods store of A. A. Andrews & Co., of

GEORGE PARMENTER SMITH

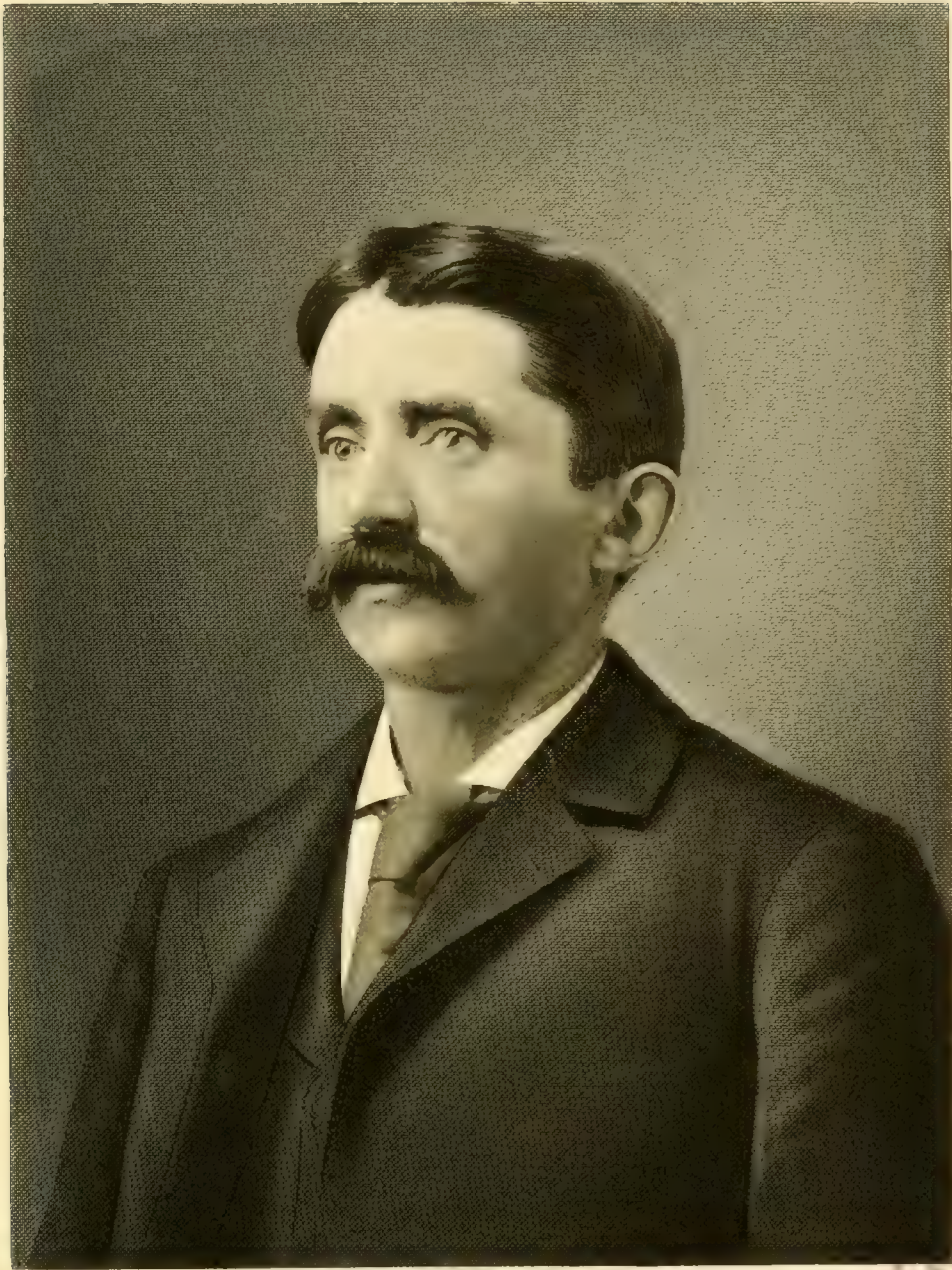
GEORGE PARMENTER SMITH was born in Sunderland, Massachusetts, on November 25, 1858, and has always lived in that town. He is the son of Rufus and Ophelia (Parmenter) Smith. His ancestry was of the sturdy farming stock of New England, transmitting from generation to generation the public spirit and sturdy religious feeling characteristic of the early settlers of this part of the country.

Brought up to the usual hard work of the farmer's son, Mr. Smith, rather than taking a distaste to the life, grew to love it sufficiently well to study it along practical lines and entered the Massachusetts Agricultural College from which he was graduated in June, 1879. He considers the influence of home, of private study, and of contact with men in active life as all being strong on his own success in life.

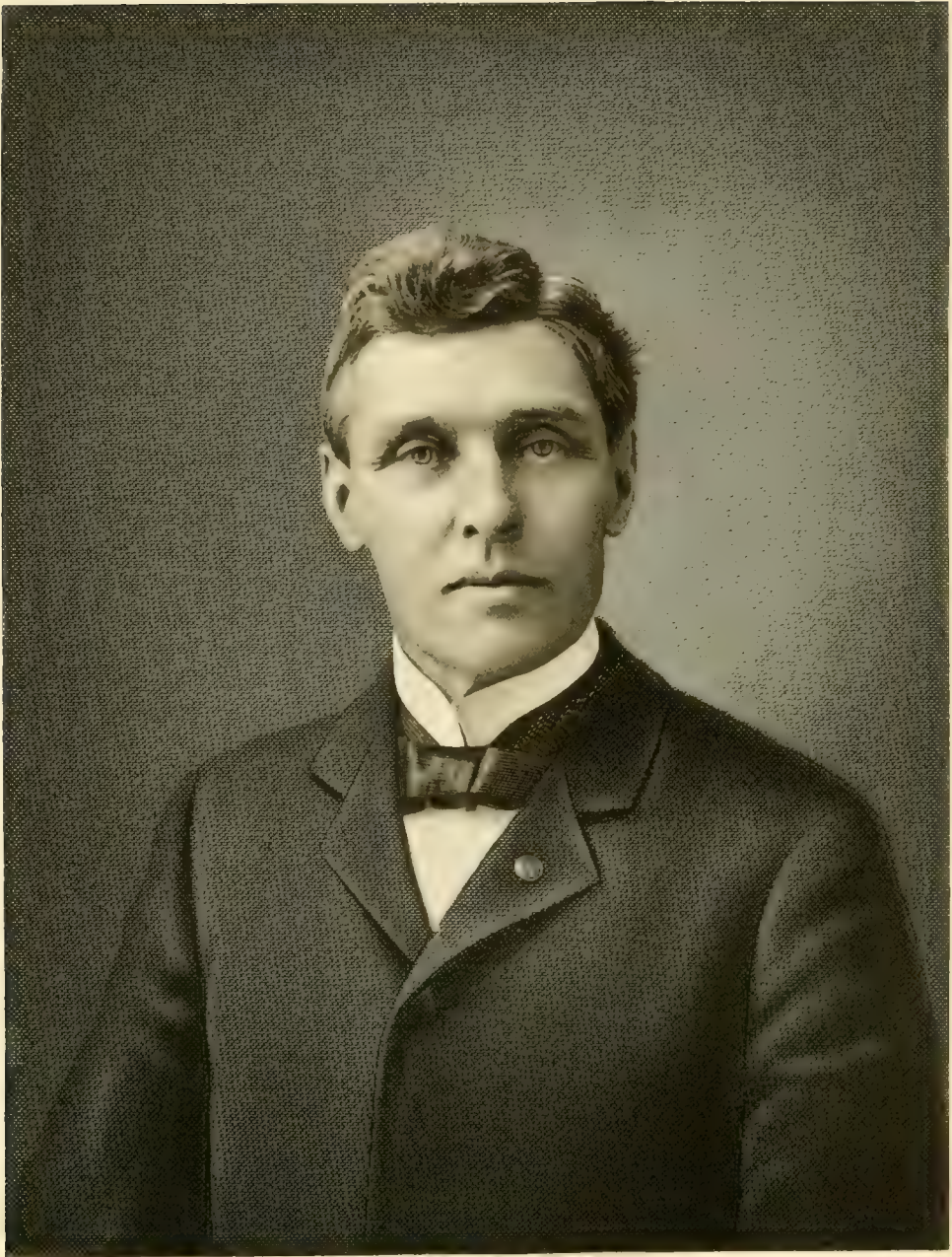
He soon became known as a man possessing more than the average knowledge of farming as a business and from 1897 to 1900 was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, giving faithful and practical service. He also wrote for that Board in 1900, an essay on farm machinery which was printed in its annual report.

Naturally his farming aptitude brought him in connection with the Grange and in this organization he served as Secretary, Lecturer, and Overseer. He was also honored by his townsmen by being chosen as Selectman of the town, and for twenty-five years saw service as a Trustee of the Sunderland Public Library. He retired from Board of Selectmen in March, 1914, and was chosen a member of School Board for three years. He is a member of Congregational Church and was chosen deacon for four years in December, 1913. In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the National Geographical Society.

Mr. Smith has lived out the principles which he lays down for young men: "Self reliance, straightforward methods, a sure purpose, learning to stand on one's own feet, thus gaining the confidence of others."



George P. Smith



Henry R. Smith

HENRY ROGERS SMITH

HENRY ROGERS SMITH was born in Leominster, Massachusetts, October 7, 1842, son of Isaac Smith, born July 10, 1811, died May 24, 1899, a shoe merchant, a man of integrity and temperance, who married Mary Buss Hills, born August 27, 1814, and died April 27, 1899. She was of the fifth generation from Joseph Hills who came from England in 1638 and settled in Malden, Massachusetts. Ten years later he was elected to a seat in the General Court and was chosen speaker of the House. He was well learned in English law and was the first to codify the laws of Massachusetts, and in reward for which service he was given 500 acres of land exempt from taxation during his life.

In his boyhood young Henry Rogers Smith was interested in the simple sports of his time, and in amateur dramatics. For a continued task, he learned the complete art of making shoes, and worked at the bench mornings, nights and during his vacation. He studied his Latin lessons with his text book fastened on a form before him while making shoes.

His mother was industrious, cheerful, patient and self-sacrificing. She was fond of reading Adin Ballou's "Practical Christian." Her moral and spiritual influence greatly appealed to the heart of her son, and aided in shaping his course in life. He overcame the difficulties in acquiring an education by in part earning his way through school, and thus gained valuable experience in self-reliance. He early formed a taste for reading the biographies and speeches of prominent men and attending the lyceum lectures of his day, which had much to do in molding his ideals.

After finishing his primary studies he became a student in the Leominster High School from which he graduated. He became a photographer with the Army of the Potomac in the fall of 1861 and winter of 1862. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 36th Regiment, M. V. M., and was discharged for disability in March, 1863, and returned home. He later decided to enter the ministry and to that end entered the Meadville, Pennsylvania, Theological School, where he remained during the years of 1865-68. He then entered the Boston School for the ministry from which he grad-

HENRY ROGERS SMITH

uated in 1869. He was ordained to the Unitarian ministry in June, 1869, and was at once called to the pastorate of the Unitarian Church in Barre, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1878 when he resigned his position and spent the ensuing summer in travel through various parts of Europe.

Returning to America he became a partner with Joel Smith for the manufacture of combs in Leominster, Massachusetts, with whom he remained from 1879 to 1887, and then became bookkeeper for his father-in-law, Silas M. Wheelock, in the woolen mill at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, from 1887 to 1889. He then accepted the position of Treasurer of the Richardson Piano Case Company, of Leominster and has retained that position to date (1915).

Mr. Smith was elected to a seat in the Massachusetts Legislature to represent Leominster in 1896 and 1897. He was a member of the School Committee of Leominster in 1880, holding the position for eight consecutive years, being Chairman a part of the time. He has been Chairman of the Committee having in charge the town charity funds from 1905 to date. He has been annually elected President of the Leominster Old Ladies' Home from 1900 to date. He is also a trustee and auditor of the Savings Bank and a trustee of the Hospital Association.

He is a member of the Wilder Lodge of Masons, of the Leominster Club, of the Monoosnock County Club, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has ever since been identified with the Republican party. Mr. Smith says he learned to play golf at sixty for health and at seventy played it for fun.

Mr. Smith was married October 21, 1874, to Alice A., daughter of Silas M. and Irene (Taft) Wheelock and a descendant from Eleazer Wheelock, D.D., the founder of Dartmouth College. Two children have been born to them, Rolfe Wheelock Smith, a graduate of Dartmouth College, now in business with his father, and Leon Hills Smith, a graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, now an architect in San Francisco, California.

The relative strength of the influences which have made Mr. Smith's life a great success is rated by him in order as follows:—That of an early ideal home, of contact with worthy men in active life, of wisely directed private study, of the varied schools, and of early companionship.



H. S. Smith

WILLIAM SIMEON SMITH

WILLIAM SIMEON SMITH, born September 30, 1837, at Suffield, Connecticut, was the son of Henry and Lydia (Bronson) Smith, and grandson of Simeon and Chloe Smith. Henry Smith, the father, was born in 1804 and died 1883. Lydia Bronson was the daughter of Sylvanus and Ester (Remington) Bronson.

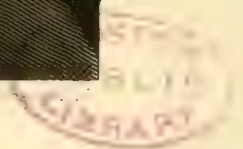
The father was a quiet man, but very firm in his opinions. He was a member of the Baptist Church and had read his Bible through twenty-one times. By occupation he was a farmer. He was a lineal descendant from the Rev. Henry Smith who immigrated from England and settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1636. John Cotton Smith who was in the ancestral line, served as one of the last charter Governors of Connecticut.

William Simeon Smith was educated at Williams College graduating with the class of 1860 and soon found a position in Maysville, Kentucky, as Principal of the High School. But it was in 1870 that he took up the work that in after years made him famous. The Legislature of Kentucky had created a State insurance department and Mr. Smith was chosen Deputy Commissioner, serving in that capacity for six years. During that period, by his accurate and painstaking work, he was brought into prominence not only in Kentucky but in various other States of the Union. From 1876 to 1877 he was assistant actuary of a St. Louis Life Insurance Company. At the latter date Stephen H. Rhodes, then Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, invited Mr. Smith to become Deputy Commissioner. The invitation was accepted, and the position held for seventeen years. Mr. Rhodes became President of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, and, in 1894, Mr. Smith accepted the important position as Actuary of that company. He held that office at the time of his death, September 3, 1909. Mr. Smith had written much on the subject of Life Insurance.

WILLIAM SIMEON SMITH

He was a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America; Associate of the International Congress of Actuaries, and a member of the Masonic Fraternity. As an actuary, Mr. Smith probably had no peer in the United States, and while associated with the Massachusetts Insurance Department he so systematized the work that to-day this Commonwealth possesses the most efficient State insurance supervising bureau of any State in the country.

In politics Mr. Smith was Republican. He never married. The passing of a man like Mr. Smith is a loss, for such men are rare in any community. He became a leader by the methods of a clean, upright, conscientious, business man, never varying from the strict line of honesty but conducting all of his affairs on the broad basis of truth and integrity. His life from youth to its close was an example of good citizenship and will leave its impress upon those who were connected with him in business or social relations.



Francis L. Stanley

FRANCIS EDGAR STANLEY

ALIFE faithful to duty crowned with success is that of Francis Edgar Stanley, President of the Stanley Automobile Company of Newton, Massachusetts.

He was born in Kingfield, Maine, June 1, 1849, the son of Solomon Stanley (born in 1813 and died in 1889). His mother was Apphia French. His grandfathers were Liberty Stanley, born in 1776, died in 1863, and Isaac French, born in 1770, died in 1835. His grandmothers were, Mehitable Keezer and Hannah Fairbanks, a descendant of the Fairbanks family of America. His ancestors were all stalwart, enterprising workers of good New England stock. His father was a farmer and teacher, an industrious man of honesty and independence of character and high ideals; a self-made man of sturdy moral fiber.

Mr. Stanley as a student was fond of reading books dealing with the vital problems of life and character. His special tastes were for mathematics and mechanics.

His school education consisted of instruction given in a country school, and in the Farmington (Maine) Normal School where he was fitted to be a teacher in the public schools of his native State. He taught school from 1870 to 1875. Three things contributed largely to the healthy mind and vigorous character which won for him success in life, viz.:—The home influences which directed his moral and social development, the companions who incited him to manly action, and the private study, which increased his mental resources and ripened his judgment.

After five years of teaching Mr. Stanley turned his attention to the labors of an artist and photographer, in which he continued until 1888. He was engaged from 1883 to 1904 in the manufacture of photographers' dry plates, a work in which many failed but in which he won success.

Mr. Stanley was one of the early inventors and manufacturers of automobiles. He began their manufacture in 1897, and has

FRANCIS EDGAR STANLEY

continued it to the present time. His machines have proved deservedly popular and are known through the length and breadth of our country. For the automobile Mr. Stanley has taken out over fifty patents.

Mr. Stanley is a member of the Hunnewell Club of Newton, the Brae-Burn Club, and several automobile and aëronautic clubs. He has never sought nor held public office having been absorbed in private affairs and content in guiding them to success. He is nominally a Republican in Politics, but an ardent advocate of Free-trade; believing that the abolition of all restrictions upon international commerce would have a great influence in promoting peace and friendship among nations.

In his religious life he and family are allied with the Unitarian Church. He is strongly attached to his home life in which he finds his greatest pleasure and relaxation from the absorbing care and interest in a large and increasing business.

Mr. Stanley married January 1, 1870, Augusta M., daughter of William and Mary Walker, granddaughter of John and Martha (Jones) Walker, and of William and Abigail (Woodman) Witham, descended from Edward Woodman, the immigrant ancestor, who came from England to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1632. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley have three children:—Blanche M., Emily F., and Raymond W. Stanley.

From his experience and observation, Mr. Stanley offers this counsel to young people, "Practice temperance in all things; the strictest integrity in business affairs, and cultivate a love for the work one is called to perform." These sentences, he believes, embody the principles upon which may be founded success, prosperity and a happy, useful life.



Isaac Wilson Stetson

ISAAC WILSON STETSON

ISAAC WILSON STETSON, farmer, President of the Heath Telephone Company, was born in Colerain, Massachusetts, February 8, 1839. He was born and reared in very humble circumstances and has known by practical experience the restraints of limited means in a large family. His father was Thomas Stetson, a stone mason by trade. His mother was Mary Duncan McClellan. A family of nine children was to be provided for and the energies of all had to be put to test at an early age. The father was seriously injured some years before his death and was unable to work. He died when Mr. Stetson was but sixteen years old.

From the age of thirteen to seventeen Mr. Stetson worked on a farm for five dollars and a half a month attending the district school in the winter months.

At about the time of the death of the father he had an attack of scarlet fever which left him in a very poor state of health. As his widowed mother had two brothers in Wisconsin, one of whom was a distinguished physician, she went with her son to that state and put him under the medical care of his uncle. He not only regained his health but had the advantage of attending school for three years in the city of Kenosha. At the age of twenty, he returned with his mother to Massachusetts and has since resided there.

In early youth he had a desire for a farm of his own, on which he could keep horses and cattle. So when he was married, at the age of twenty-four, he took the farm on which he has lived for half a century, in North Heath, Franklin County, and commenced the active career of a practical farmer with sturdy determination to succeed.

In 1895 he bought a co-operative creamery which had been started and conducted with ill success, built it up anew and for several years has carried on a successful business in butter making. One of his sons is in the business with him under the name of

ISAAC WILSON STETSON

I. W. Stetson and Son, manufacturers of choice table butter of the Cold Spring Creamery

Mr. Stetson has taken an active interest in public matters affecting the interests of the town and has held many town offices. Hardly a year in the last twenty-five years has passed without his service to the town in some capacity.

In 1896 he was instrumental in starting the Heath Telephone Company. It commenced with thirteen telephones in operation, was incorporated in 1898 and now covers an area of fifteen townships.

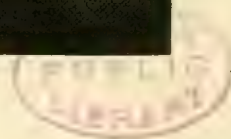
He is a member of the Grange conducted in the interests of the agricultural population.

In politics Mr. Stetson is a Republican. In religion he affiliates with the Congregationalists.

April 22, 1863, Mr. Stetson married Miss Susan Melissa Worden, daughter of Rufus and Susan Powers Worden.

Nine children were born of this union, four of whom died in infancy. The five living are: Della May, now Mrs. Fred E. Gleason; Henry Edson Stetson, a farmer; J. Augustus Worden Stetson; Effie Melissa, now Mrs. Arthur C. Baker; and Frank Edgar Stetson in the butter making business with his father. Mrs. Stetson died in January, 1904.

The life and work of Mr. Stetson is a lesson and an example worthy to be followed by the youth of today. He has climbed the ladder of success round by round and in his ascent he never forgot his duty to his native town and state and to his fellow men to whom he was always ready to lend a helping hand. A kind neighbor, he is respected by all. His record is honorable and he is a man whom any community would be proud to claim as its citizen.



Govt. Taylor

GEORGE WENDELL TAPLEY

GEORGE WENDELL TAPLEY was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, September 1, 1835; he died at his home in Springfield, Massachusetts, December 21, 1912.

His immigrant ancestor, John Tapley, was born in England in 1638. Sometime previous to 1663 he came to Salem, where he was married to Elizabeth Pride. Mr. Tapley's grandfather was Joseph Tapley, 1756-1820 and his father was Jesse Tapley, who was born in 1788 and died at the advanced age of eighty-nine in 1877. His mother was Eliza Wendell Davis, and his grandmother, Mary Smith.

George Wendell Tapley was the youngest of three sons. His father was a farmer, a man of sterling Christian character, industrious and of a sympathetic nature; a supporter of church. In the days when men of military age were mustered for an annual drill he became a captain.

The mother of George W. Tapley was a woman of great energy and strong religious character. Thus in boyhood he had the best of home influence, plenty of work, a good moral training and the discipline suited to wholesome development. He attended the public schools until he was about fifteen years of age and in vacations he had a little experience in a store. This latter occupation gave him a bent for his life work. He left school at fifteen and during the next three years he was successively in the book store of Hopkins & Bridgman at Northampton and a grocery store and market in Lowell. At the age of eighteen he went to Springfield and began the trade of book-binding with his brother. After learning his trade he went to Salem to engage in the same business.

With two partners he started a bindery in Providence, Rhode Island. In 1860 he came to Springfield and became foreman in the bindery department of Samuel Bowles & Co. In 1866 Mr. Tapley and Charles A. Brigham formed a partnership for the manufacture of card board and linen finish collar paper. In 1878 he bought the assets of the Milton-Bradley Company and the

GEORGE WENDELL TAPLEY

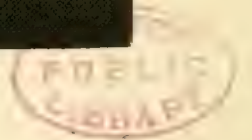
business was continued under that corporate name. In 1882, V. M. Taylor bought out the interest of Mr. Brigham and became a partner in the business which was carried on under the name of the Taylor & Tapley Manufacturing Co. Three years later, in 1885, two New York Companies were taken into the firm and the name was changed to the United Manufacturing Co. Thus by additions and expansion the small beginning of 1866 became in 1885 a large plant. From the time the company was organized as a corporation, Mr. Tapley was its President.

Having obtained prominence in business affairs and an influential position as a man and a citizen, Mr. Tapley came to be sought for several important offices. He became a Director in the Springfield National Bank, Vice President of the Fiberloid Co. of Indian Orchard, and President of the Baptist Mutual Relief Association. He was elected a member of the Common Council in 1870 and of the Board of Aldermen in the years 1879-80 and 1884-6. He became a Republican in early life and never saw reason to change. He united with the Baptist Church when a young man in Galesburg, Illinois. When he became settled in Springfield, he transferred his connection as one of the first-charter members of the State Street Baptist Church of this city. For recreation he was fond of a horse and carriage and of the automobile.

Mr. Tapley was twice married, first to Mary E. Walls in 1861. She was a daughter of Elisha and Harriet Hopkins Walls, of Providence, Rhode Island; the date of her birth was 1828, of her death, 1869. His second marriage, 1872, was to Hannah Sheffield, daughter of Francis and Betsy Noyes of Pawcatuck, Connecticut.

Mr. Tapley had but one child, a son by his first wife; William Walls Tapley, now President and Business Manager of the company with which his father was long connected.

Mr. Tapley was a manufacturer and as a business man stood in the very first rank. He was uniformly successful, as able in the latter years of his life as in the strength of middle age, ranking with men of a succeeding generation as a keen, able, practical manufacturer, conservative but always abreast of the times. He was a credit to any community being known as a man of the highest personal character and of unquestioned integrity.



Everett S. Loring

EVERETT TORREY

EVERETT TORREY was born in the old town of Scituate, in the part that is now known as Norwell, May 27, 1828, and died in Scituate, October 1, 1911.

His father was David Torrey, born February 20, 1787, died October 10, 1877. His mother was Vesta Howard of Bridgewater, daughter of Caleb Howard, born December 15, 1760, and his wife Silvia (Alger) Howard.

David Torrey's father was George Torrey, born 1758, died July 13, 1813, and his wife Thankful (Otis) Torrey. David Torrey was a thrifty, industrious shipbuilder, in the days when ship building was an important business on the coast of Massachusetts. He was descended from James Torrey who came from England about 1640 and settled in Scituate.

Everett Torrey was educated in the town school in Scituate and in the Hanover Academy. After leaving the Academy he served as an apprentice to the trade of bricklaying in Boston, beginning his apprenticeship at the age of sixteen. In 1852 he established under the name of Torrey and Co., a wholesale marble and granite business. He was also president of the McDonald Stone Cutting Machine Co., and a trustee of the Warren Institution for Savings, in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

In 1861 and 1862 he represented Wards 2 and 3 of the city of Charlestown in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He was appointed by the Governor as a member of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, March 19, 1884, to fill the unexpired term of Thomas Talbot. In June, 1884, he was appointed for the full term of five years, but resigned August 16, 1886. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Public Institutions of the city of Boston from 1880 to May 1, 1884.

During the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, he was inspector of the State Prison. He became one of the Trustees of the Winchester Home for Aged Women in 1889 and held the office of first Vice-president until his death. He was a life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and of the Massachusetts Charitable

EVERETT TORREY

Mechanic Association and was on the Board of Managers of the latter for one year. He was Chairman of the Charlestown Republican Committee for a number of years. He served on the Board which represented Charlestown at the time of its annexation to Boston. He was for a long time an active member of the Charlestown Improvement Association. He was for many years an active member of the Harvard Unitarian Church of Charlestown, and served on its Official Board. And when the Church disbanded he was prominent in closing up its local affairs. After the closing of the Unitarian Church he attended the Universalist Church on Thompson Square, Charlestown. He was a member of the Masonic Society, and a Knight Templar. He was Treasurer of the Henry Price Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter of the Signet and Cœur de Lion Commandery.

He was married November 24, 1853, to Eliza D. Webb, daughter of Captain Seth Webb. He was descended from Thomas Webb, who came from Boston to Scituate about 1725. He married for his second wife, October 1, 1885, Mrs. Julia (Stetson) Whitcher of Concord, New Hampshire, daughter of the Rev. Caleb Stetson of Scituate, and Lexington, Massachusetts. Mrs. Torrey died in 1915.

Many were the beautiful tributes to the memory of Mr. Torrey. The Resolutions passed by the Warren Institution for Savings (Charlestown), read:—"That in the death of Mr. Torrey, this Institution has lost a valuable member, one who unless prevented by sickness always attended all meetings of the Corporation, Trustees and Board of Investment. He was one whose genial disposition made it a pleasure to serve with him and the Trustees desire to place upon the records this testimony of their appreciation of his service and friendship."

The Memorial put on the Records of the Winchester Home for Aged Woman (Charlestown), reads as follows:

"Mr. Torrey was long known as an honest, noble citizen of old Charlestown. He lived among his neighbors and business associates, shedding the light of his cheerful face and his benign good will. None knew him but to love him. None sought his aid in vain. His memory is precious. He won an honored name in the community. It remains. His duties were well done. His character crowns his life."



J. E. Little

FRANK EMMETT TUTTLE

FRANK EMMETT TUTTLE was born at Chicopee, Massachusetts, November 16, 1845, and spent his boyhood and business life in his native town. He came of a sturdy English stock. William Tuttle (Tuttill or Tuthill), from whom his branch of the family sprang, became a proprietor at New Haven about 1687. The spot of land he cleared in the wilderness was, a half a century later, selected as the site of Yale College. Roderick Tuttle, the father of Frank Tuttle, was a farmer and dealer in horses. He had a fine appreciation of the good points and character of a horse, and the purchaser was rarely disappointed who took his advice. He was known in all the country-side as an exceedingly goodnatured and kindly man. His mother was a woman of remarkable intelligence, at a time when the education of women was thought of little consequence. Their boy seems to have inherited the best characteristics of both parents, a cheerful good nature and a love of books and reading. He early manifested a strong desire to enter one of the learned professions but he was obliged to leave the Chicopee High School, and devote himself to earning a living and contributing to the support of his mother. At the age of seventeen he began practical life as bookkeeper for E. R. Haskell & Sons, who were engaged in the provision business at Springfield. Here the energetic and enthusiastic boy proved his efficiency and soon was wanted in a more responsible position. In 1861, he accepted a position with the firm of Howard Bros., dealers in railroad supplies. He was not long in mastering the details of the business and soon became their confidential clerk. With this firm he remained eleven years. But he was ambitious for independence, and a wise use of his earnings enabled him in 1873 to form a partnership with John Olmstead, an enterprising business man in Springfield, in handling cotton waste. For a time their headquarters were in Springfield, but in 1887 they moved to Chicopee, erected a new plant and greatly enlarged their business. Mr.

FRANK EMMETT TUTTLE

Tuttle's administrative abilities had now an opportunity, and he installed many ingenious devices for converting cotton waste into comforters, mattresses, carpet-linings, floor mops and other things. The business grew to such proportions that they were obliged to enlarge their plant. Mr. Tuttle acted not only as president and treasurer of the concern but he looked after the practical working of every department. There was nothing manufactured by the concern that he could not make with his own hands, nor was there a piece of machinery that he could not repair if it was out of order. Such men are usually hard masters for they know what a day's work is and it is difficult for them to understand why other men cannot see and do things as quickly as they can. He was, however, patient with learners and ever ready to give instruction and encouragement. He was indulgent to the indisposed and it was not uncommon for him to keep a sick man who had rendered good service under pay for weeks and even months.

While devoted to his own business he took an active interest in the town and the welfare of the people. In 1890 he entered into partnership with James L. Humphry in the real estate business. They purchased a tract of land, some thirty acres, on the road to Springfield, cut it up into lots and built some houses. He had an idea that every man with a family should own a house and made the terms of purchase easy. On this lot of land which he called "Veranus" after a former owner, he erected a fine casino, to encourage sympathy and sociability among the people by affording an attractive place for gatherings of all kinds and a meeting place for clubs and societies.

Mr. Tuttle may rightly be called a student of politics. He knew what was going on in the political world both at home and abroad. He was himself a Republican but his personal friends were of diverse political opinions and he was in constant social intercourse with prominent politicians of both the great parties. He took little or no part in political contests, had no taste for office and declined more than once to be a candidate for Mayor of the city, but he always voted and contributed to the expenses of the various campaigns.

He had a fine taste in landscape gardening which led him to accept a position as one of the commissioners of Fairview cemetery. Here his taste in architecture, to which he had devoted some study,

FRANK EMMETT TUTTLE

is finely illustrated in the beautiful Spaulding Memorial Chapel which is his own idea of what such a building should be.

Although a busy man he took time for recreation and to him those of his choice were real re-creations. He enjoyed a hard fought battle on the ball ground and entered into the excitement with his whole soul. His love of music led him to the opera. He was an inveterate theater-goer. Indeed he went to everything except tragedy. Tragedy contributed nothing to his enjoyment, and he held that it was no part of the recreations of life. He had a profound respect for the actor's art, and it was characteristic of him to be sorely vexed when the actor was criticised by an immature and inexperienced pen. Between the acts he would often go to the reporters and call their attention to parts which were well presented. From the moment he began to be self-supporting he did extra work and saved every penny to be able to take his mother to hear the distinguished actors who came to Springfield.

Mr. Tuttle possessed the power to throw aside all thoughts of business the moment he crossed the threshold of his own home. But here he lost no time, a newspaper or a book was in his hand at once. He read the former with astonishing rapidity, except perhaps an important editorial, a state paper or a speech on some vital question. His memory was retentive and his conversation was enlivened by apt quotations usually from the humorists. He was a lover of good literature, and was both a reader and a student of books. But he took little pleasure in reading a book that he did not own. His tastes ran to biography, both political and literary, and his shelves were crowded with the stories of American and English statesmen and with lives of English and French men of letters. He had the habit of marking the subject of the paragraph on the margin, and in his copy of John Quincy Adams' Diary in twelve volumes, every important date, caustic remark or statement of a great political principle is noted in the margin, which shows how attentively he read. His sense of humor let him deep into the old English novelists and Artemus Ward was his great delight. He found something new every time he opened "His Book." In early life he fell in love with Charles Dickens and the love seemed to grow in ardor with advancing years. When a mere boy he would copy page after page of Dickens from borrowed books and having the gift of mimicry in after years he delighted to deliver in Dickens'

FRANK EMMETT TUTTLE

own style the stories he read when in this country. Of all the writers of fiction Dickens was foremost, a veritable suggester of noble thoughts and generous sentiments which brought in their train both rest and courage.

Mr. Tuttle was one of the most companionable of men, and his hospitality was graced by a charming welcome. He was a member of several of the leading clubs in Springfield, but he very rarely attended any of them. He was liberal and generous in all his feeling and ideas, and was in sympathy with those who had heavy burdens to carry.

While a lad in Springfield he became very much interested in the Second Parish (Unitarian), and he never lost his interest, and in later years returned to his old attachment. But the minister at the Unitarian Church at Chicopee was for a long time the recipient at Christmas of a handsome check. The last three or four years of his life were clouded by the insidious attacks of a disease which at last proved fatal on the 12th of July, 1913.

Mr. Tuttle married on October 24, 1876, Miss Mary C. Stearns, daughter of George M. Stearns and Emily C. Goodnow. Of their two children only Miss Emily Stearns Tuttle now survives. Mrs. Tuttle died February 18, 1884, and Mr. Tuttle married, November 25, 1885, Miss Sarah F. Knapp, daughter of George H. Knapp and Mary B. Cooley, who survives him.



A. G. Weeks

ANDREW GRAY WEEKS, SR.

ANDREW GRAY WEEKS was eighth in descent from George Weekes, who came to this country from Devonshire, England, in 1635, and was, five years later, admitted freeman at Dorchester. He was a man of unusual culture and quickly made his mark. At various times—notably in 1645, in 1647, and in 1648 he was one of the seven selectmen. He was a surveyor and was frequently called upon to use his special knowledge in laying out roads and boundaries. He was one of the three trustees of the estate of Edward Bullock, who on returning to England made special provision for his wife and children.

George Weekes was a firm advocate of free education and he was among those who conveyed to the town Thompson's Island in Boston Harbor for the benefit of the schools. He owned considerable real estate. It is supposed that his domicile was situated on the corner of Harvard and School Streets. After his death at the very end of 1650, his wife, who was Jane Clapp, married the widower, Jonas Humphrey and died in August, 1668.

George Weekes had four children, three of them born in England. The second son, Ammiel, died in Dorchester in April, 1679, at the age of forty-six. The last twenty-two years of his life he was a freeman and landowner. Like his father, he was a surveyor and for several years he served on the committee for establishing town lines. He was constable in 1673. His wife is supposed to have been Elizabeth Aspinwall and they had ten children. Their third son, Ebenezer, was a tailor by trade and was married to Deliverance Sumner. He had a smaller family and fewer letters in his name, for like the rest of his brothers, he spelt the family name,—which, indeed appears in early records in a dozen different forms, in the way it has since been maintained, as Weeks.

His oldest son, William, emigrated to Maine. After residing for a time on the Island of Chebeague in Casco Bay, he removed in 1744 to the "Neck" in Falmouth and died there in 1749-50,

ANDREW GRAY WEEKS, SR.

at the age of sixty, leaving considerable land in what is now the city of Portland, which was set off from Falmouth in 1786. His wife was Sarah Tukey, whom he may have met when visiting his parents, for she was of Dorchester. The eldest of their five children, also named William, settled in the place now known as Cumberland and married Rebecca Tuttle. Their youngest son, Nathaniel W., married Rachel (Prince) Sweetzer, who died in 1843, reputed to be ninety-six years old, and lived in Falmouth. Several of their children apparently engaged in seafaring for one died in the West Indies and another, imprisoned by the Spanish authorities, died in Honduras, both of them at the early age of twenty-three. Still another, the third son, died also in the West Indies when only eighteen. Their fourth son, Ezra, was born in 1790, in North Yarmouth, and died at the age of seventy-eight in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was an inn-keeper and had a large family, four sons and four daughters.

Andrew Gray Weeks, the fourth child and second son of Ezra Weeks, and his wife, Hannah (Merrill) Weeks, was born June 11, 1823, at Cumberland Centre, Maine. He died at his summer residence, Guilford, Vermont, June 26, 1903. He received his education in the public schools of Portland. Of his own initiative, he went to Boston at the age of sixteen and found employment in the apothecary shop of Frederick Brown where he remained for two years. He then spent ten years in the employment of Smith & Fowle, in that time gaining a very thorough acquaintance with the needs of the trade. In 1851 he formed a co-partnership with Warren B. Potter and engaged in the wholesale manufacture and sale of drugs in Boston. He was a practical and level-headed business man and as he concentrated his energies he ultimately won remarkable success. He was seldom found absent from his post of duty and even after the firm was changed to a corporation, he still remained in full charge of its affairs. He was frequently offered positions of public trust, but he modestly preferred to remain in private life rather than win honor through publicity. Mr. Weeks was a member of the Mayflower Society, being eighth in descent from Elder William Brewster.

He was a member of the Vestry and Warden for seventeen years of Emmanuel Episcopal Church and deeply interested in its welfare, and a director of the Theological Library of Boston. He

ANDREW GRAY WEEKS, SR.

was also a director of the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Providence and of a number of banks and other corporations. He had great confidence in the growth of Boston and he invested his large fortune in the purchase of real estate. The soundness of his judgment was proved by the increase in the value of his holdings. Some of them trebled in value within a few years.

In September, 1847, he married Harriet Pitts Pierce, of Boston, a descendant of Col. Daniel Pierce of Newbury. She was a woman of rare culture and refinement, possessing a trained mind and beautiful soul, brave in trial, diligent in effort. She filled her children with inspiration for better things, for righteousness, education, character. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks had four children:—Harriet Emma, died in infancy; Warren Bailey Potter, born May 3, 1858, married December 8, 1885, Gertrude Carruth Washburn, daughter of Miles Washburn of Boston; Andrew Gray, his father's second son and namesake, born October 2, 1861, succeeded his father in the Weeks & Potter Company. He married October 10, 1883, Alice Standish Taber, of New Bedford; Harriet Pitts, born February 24, 1865, married June 1, 1887, S. Reed Anthony, who was one of the leading bankers of Boston.

Mr. Weeks in early life, found the tasks connected with a farm favorable for his health and useful for discipline. He always retained a love for country life and he possessed a fine residence in Guilford, Vermont. He was fond of reading and always remembered with affectionate gratitude the instruction and precepts of his admirable mother, who was his ideal. The Bible, Scott, Dickens, standard books of biography and history were his favorite reading. He was a Republican in politics and Episcopalian in religious faith. There was no one in the communities where his interests lay, more highly respected and loved. He was regarded as the pattern of a high-minded and noble-hearted merchant.

ANDREW GRAY WEEKS

ANDREW GRAY WEEKS was born on Essex Street, Boston, Massachusetts, October 2, 1861, the son of Andrew Gray Weeks, who was born June 11, 1823, and died June 26, 1903, who married Harriet Pierce; and the grandson of Ezra Weeks, born June 3, 1790, and died March 16, 1868, who married Hannah Merrill, and of Charles Pierce, born June 26, 1795, and died May 22, 1869, who married Harriet Pitts.

The ancestor of the American branch of this Weeks family was George Weekes, who is said to have descended from Robert Le Wrey who was a citizen of England, 1135, and as this name implies was doubtless of Norman extraction. George Weekes was of Devonshire, England, where he married Jane Clapp, sister of Captain Roger Clapp of later New England fame, and had three children, with whom he immigrated to New England in 1635, and settled at Dorchester, where he took an active part in civic affairs, lived an honorable and useful life and left a good estate as an evidence of his industry. His descendants have largely followed in his footsteps and have been men of thrift and of good citizenship.

Andrew Gray Weeks, Junior, was reared in the midst of city life, but he inherited a love for rural objects, notably that of natural history, which found its expressions in mature years. He had the benefit of a mother's religious training in moral and spiritual things, so much needed and important in the formative period of a boy's life. He began his boyhood school life in Miss Beck's School on River Street, Boston, going thence to the Chauncy Hall School where he remained from 1871 to 1879 in which last year he entered Harvard College which he left in 1882, having the degree of A.B. as of 1883 conferred upon him in 1908. Immediately after graduation he entered his father's wholesale drug store as clerk. He had a natural predilection for the study of medicine, but in deference to his father's wishes, it seemed best that he should enter upon and continue the occupation so well es-



Andrew Gray M.D.

ANDREW GRAY WEEKS

tablished. He was with the Weeks & Potter Company from 1882 to 1901, laterly as Vice President and Treasurer; also Trustee of the Weeks Real Estate Trust, and a director of the Maple Springs Company.

Mr. Weeks has taken time from his business cares to devote to authorship in the production of several small, but valuable works, namely: "Illustrations of Diurnal Lepidoptera Unknown to Science," 117 pages, forty-five colored plates, Boston, 1905; followed by a second volume of thirty-seven pages, twenty-one colored plates, Boston, 1911. "A History of the Class of 1878, Chauncy Hall School," thirty-one pages, Boston, 1901, besides Magazine Articles.

Mr. Weeks is very social in his habits and is a member of many clubs including the Union, Art, Boston, Athletic, Algonquin, Country, New England Kennel, Harvard, Clubs of Boston, Calumet and Harvard Clubs of New York, Travellers' Club of London, Tuna Club of California, the Triton Club of Quebec, besides numerous scientific societies. He was a member of the Board of Governors of the Puritan Club for two terms, Associate in Entomology of Harvard University, 1904; also 1911-1914; member of the Council of the Boston Society of Natural History one term, and Secretary of the Chauncy Hall School Class of 1878 for many years.

Mr. Weeks believes in obtaining full value from his spare time which he devotes to fishing, tramps through woodlands, and the careful study of nature generally. On his many rural excursions he has made special study of Diurnal Lepidoptera and has made a collection of 30,000 specimens, a most remarkable instance of persevering endeavor for the benefit of the naturalist, thus furnishing a worthy example which many other men of means and leisure would do well to follow.

Andrew G. Weeks married, October 10, 1883, Alice S., daughter of Edward S. and Emily H. (Allen) Taber, granddaughter of Frederick S. and Mary P. (Howland) Allen, and of Joseph and Deborah (Smith) Taber, a descendant from Phillip Taber who came to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Weeks: Allen Taber Weeks, born 1884, now Secretary and Treasurer of the Acushnet Process Company, Rosamond Pierce Weeks, born 1887, now Mrs. Edgar C. Rust and Kenneth Weeks, born 1889, a resident of Paris.

WARREN BAILEY POTTER WEEKS

WARREN BAILEY POTTER WEEKS, was born in Boston, May 3, 1858. He is the son of Andrew G. Weeks, a leading wholesale druggist of Boston, and Harriet Pitts (Pierce) Weeks. George Weekes, the first of the family in America, came from England in 1635 to Dorchester, Massachusetts. Warren B. P. Weeks after attending the public schools graduated from St. Marks School, Southborough, Massachusetts, and from Harvard University in class of 1881, with degree of A.B.

In 1882 he began his business life as a clerk in the International Trust Company of Boston, remaining with that corporation until 1887, when he entered the real estate and insurance business, making a specialty of business property in Boston and manufacturing property. The management and care of prominent estates has taken a great deal of his time.

Since 1905 he has served as trustee of the Weeks Real Estate Trust of Boston, also has been a director in the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

In religious belief he is a Unitarian and he is a member of the Arlington Street Church of Boston.

He is also the owner of several cranberry bogs, and a stockholder and treasurer of one of the large cranberry companies.

Mr. Weeks is also fond of yachting, having had for a number of years an auxiliary forty-foot sloop, the *Atricilla*.

Mr. Weeks is a member of the Union, Algonquin and Harvard Clubs of Boston, the Country Club of Brookline, the Country Club of North Andover, Essex County Club of Manchester, Tihonet Club of Wareham, the Eastern and New York Yacht Clubs, and the Harvard and University Clubs of New York City.

December 8, 1885, he married Gertrude Carruth Washburn, daughter of Miles and Sarah H. (Carruth) Washburn. He has one son, Miles Washburn Weeks, who is an insurance broker associated with O'Brien, Russell & Co., of Boston, and who was married January 20, 1912, to Lois Richards Frost, daughter of George Alpheus Frost of West Newton. A granddaughter, Lois Wheeler Weeks, was born April 13, 1913.



W. B. P. Neely



Frederick D. Huntington.

FRED WILLIAMS WELLINGTON

FRED WILLIAMS WELLINGTON was born at Shirley, Massachusetts, May 31, 1851. The son of Timothy W. Wellington and Augusta Tufts (Fiske) Wellington. The Wellington family in this country, trace their descent from Roger Wellington who was one of the early settlers of Watertown, where he was admitted a freeman in 1690. Captain Timothy Wellington, the great-grandfather of Fred W. Wellington, was a member of Captain Parker's Company who, on his way to Lexington was taken prisoner, being the first prisoner taken in Revolutionary War. He was paroled, but stole through the woods and joined his company and fought that day.

Timothy W. Wellington, the father of Fred W., removed to Worcester in 1855, and during the Civil War was active in sustaining the Union Cause, providing a hospital at his own expense for the wounded. Fred W. Wellington inherited from his ancestry a strong military leaning and at an early age became a drummer boy for the old state guard.

He attended the public schools of Worcester, and studied two years in France and Germany. In 1868 he commenced his business life in the First National Bank of Worcester as Bookkeeper, remaining until 1870, when he was in charge for a year of the Coal Yard on Southbridge Street, of T. W. Wellington & Company. The following year he passed in California.

Returning to Worcester in 1872 he became a partner in the T. W. Wellington Company, conducting a wholesale and retail coal business. In 1874 he joined with James S. Rogers and Arthur A. Goodell in establishing the firm of J. S. Rogers & Company, coal merchants. In 1877 the name was changed to A. A. Goodell & Company. In 1878 Fred W. Wellington leased the yards at Canterbury and Hammond Streets and the firm of Fred W. Wellington & Company became a well-known factor in the business life of Worcester. In 1880 he became the owner of the location at South-

FRED WILLIAMS WELLINGTON

bridge and Hammond Streets, where he has ever since continued his business.

In 1894 he was one of the organizers and has been President, from that time, of the American Car Sprinkler Company, which was a pioneer in the sprinkling of streets by electric power and whose cars are now a familiar sight on the streets of many of the principal cities of this country.

In 1892 Fred W. Wellington joined the Massachusetts Militia and was elected Second Lieutenant of Battery B, Light Artillery, Unattached First Brigade. In 1883 he was elected First Lieutenant and soon became a recognized authority on military affairs and was very popular with those under his command. In 1884 he was elected Captain and served until 1886. He was appointed Assistant Inspector General on the Staff of Governor Ames, with rank of Colonel, resigning in 1889. Governor Greenhalge re-appointed him to the same place on his staff in 1894 and he was continued by successive annual re-appointment up to 1900, when he was appointed Commissary General by Governor Crane for 1901-2, and by Governor Bates for 1903-4; in the latter year, at his own request, he was placed on the retired list, with rank of Brigadier General. The Wellington Rifles Company H. Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, was named in honor of General Wellington.

He has been an active member of the Masonic Fraternity, a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliated with several Masonic bodies of Worcester, and in Worcester Commandery of Knights Templar he served as Captain. He has been a zealous worker in the Republican party of whose principles he has been a firm believer. He served on the Republican State Central Committee from 1887 to 1889 and 1893 to 1896, and a member of the Executive Committee from 1887 to 1896.

September 4, 1883, he married Mrs. Lydia A. Goodell, widow of General Arthur A. Goodell of the 36th Massachusetts Regiment. By all who knew him the death of this good and useful man was mourned as a personal loss. The large assembly of prominent people at his funeral to honor the departed shows the high esteem in which he was held.



Geo. E. Wellington.

GEORGE ELLIOT WELLINGTON

GEORGE ELLIOT WELLINGTON was born at Rutland, Massachusetts, January 8, 1853. He died January 14, 1913. He was the son of John A. Wellington and Mercy R. (Francis) Wellington.

On his maternal side he was related, through the Ball family, to George Washington.

His youthful days were passed in his native town. In 1864, at the age of thirteen, on the removal of his parents to Fitchburg, he entered the public schools of that town. On the completion of his school days, he entered the employ of the Fitchburg Lumber Company and learned the Carpenter's trade and occupied positions of responsibility with the Beckwith Lumber Company and the Mial Davis Lumber Company. He was Superintendent for C. A. Priest Lumber Company from 1890-1902, and foreman for Nathaniel Varney from 1905 until 1911. He was an expert workman, thoroughly familiar with every branch of the contracting work and gave considerable attention to planning and architectural lines.

In 1911 he was elected Instructor of Manual Training Department of the Fitchburg High School, and retained this position during his life.

He was a member of the Fire Department for many years, serving from fireman to his election by the City Government as Assistant Chief and clerk from 1889 to 1894.

He was connected with the Massachusetts Militia in Company B (Fitchburg Fusileers) of the Sixth Regiment, serving for several years as corporal.

In Oddfellowship he was a prominent member and was a Past Noble Grand of Mount Roulstone Lodge, Past Chief Patriarch of King David Encampment, in which latter organization he was Treasurer for one year, also a member of Canton Hebron, Patriarchs Militant. He was a member of the Fitchburg Board of Trade

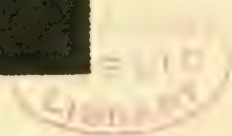
GEORGE ELLIOT WELLINGTON

and Merchants' Association and was greatly interested in the temperance movement.

He was a Republican; a member of the Common Council of the City of Fitchburg in 1898, and a ward officer for many years. He was connected with the First Parish Unitarian Church.

He married July 25, 1883, Eunice H. Goddard, daughter of George and Minerva B. (Perry) Goddard, and a descendant from Edward Goddard, who came from Norfolk City, England, to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630. Their children are Elliot Goddard Wellington and Ray Nelson Wellington.

Mr. Wellington was a man of great natural energy of character. He was calm and quiet, had great reserve force and yet beneath it all there was an immense power of vital energy. He was tender and affectionate, in his family a loving husband, a devoted father, a genial and reliable friend whom to know was to respect. His life is the example of a self-made man.



A.B. Ken.

ALBERT BATCHELLER WELLS

ALBERT BATCHELLER WELLS was born at Southbridge, Massachusetts, November 19, 1872. He is a descendant of the ancient Lincolnshire family of De Wells and his earliest Pilgrim ancestor, Thomas Wells, came to this country in 1636 from Colchester, England. His great-great-grandfather Wells served in the Revolutionary War and his great-grandfather, according to family tradition, was a captain in the Continental Army. His grandfather, John Ward Wells, died in his seventy-eighth year, about a fortnight before the grandson was born. His father, George W. Wells, who was born April 15, 1846, and who died September 30, 1912, was engaged in manufacturing and had achieved great success as president of the American Optical Company, his special characteristics having been executive ability and skill in organization. His mother was Mary E., the daughter of John and Emily E. (Mason) McGregory, and her influence was very decided in forming his character. On his father's side he was connected with the distinguished Cheney family. He was sent to the Rutgers College Preparatory School and after a year and a half at Rutgers College he removed to Harvard where he spent an equally brief period, not remaining to take his degree. He had been early taught to perform certain home tasks, though these in no way interfered with his school duties, which he has always regarded as the principal formative influences of his life. When he left college it was to enter the establishment of which his father was president and treasurer. Satisfied to commence at the lowest round, he took his place as bench hand in the lens-grinding plant of the American Optical Company, October 1, 1891, just prior to his nineteenth birthday. This experience leads him to declare that "Young America should learn early that to be a success work is necessary and that in no other way can genuine success be attained."

This success has come to him in abundant measure. He has found stimulus and pleasure in meeting with his fellow men.

In religious affiliation he is a Baptist and in politics a life-long Republican.

ALBERT BATCHELLER WELLS

Although deeply interested in the affairs and problems of his home town, he has never aspired to political office nor connected himself in any way prominently with local partisan politics.

It is particularly significant that in co-operation with his two brothers, Channing M. and J. Cheney Wells, he has led a pioneer movement in the East for conservation and re-forestration. His work has been practically commenced by the planting of over three thousand acres with more than a million pine trees, for the benefit of generations to come. He has also been particularly active in the development of apple culture in Massachusetts, having made a special study of this subject which has already been productive of substantial results and unusually successful.

Mr. Wells' work has always been significantly marked by his progressiveness in large affairs. As treasurer of the American Optical Company he has been instrumental in the rebuilding of their entire plant, having seventeen acres of floor area, within a period of ten years. The present plant for which Mr. Wells is largely responsible, is considered one of the most thoroughly up-to-date and efficient industrial properties in New England and stands in the forefront among the great commercial enterprises of the nation.

Other local enterprises in Southbridge besides the American Optical Company enjoy the benefit of his counsel and influence. He is president and a director in the Southbridge National Bank, a director in the Southbridge Water Supply Company, the Central Mills Company and the Peoples' National Bank of Marlboro.

In April, 1900, he was married to Ethel, daughter of a prominent architect, the late Daniel H. and Margaret (Sherman) Burnham, and he has one son, George Burnham Wells. His home is in Southbridge.



Joseph C. Whitney

JOSEPH CUTLER WHITNEY

THE career of Joseph Cutler Whitney of Boston exemplifies certain traits which are of interest and value as factors in the development of American life. To relate the college man to business life without destroying the college spirit or the conditions of business success has seemed difficult and the effort has been very generally discouraged. And yet there has been no more desirable consummation than to bring about in a rational way this union of the academic and the practical.

In the story of the life of Mr. Whitney it appears that he at least was able to win success in the business world without losing his hold upon the comradeship of his classmates or shutting himself out of the fruitful fields of intellectual refreshment.

That he achieved, lends zest to the story of his life, which began in Boston, December 7, 1856, and was continued within the limits of Greater Boston until his death, July 18, 1911.

If we would trace to the beginnings the characteristics of Mr. Whitney we shall find their sources reaching back through a New England and English ancestry honorable and strong. Fifteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the English family of Whitney settled in Watertown, having come from London. Joined with this family name by marriage were others equally distinguished in the formative period of Massachusetts, such as Pratt and Bordman. His father, Henry Austin Whitney, was born October 6, 1826, and was married to Mary Francis Lawrence. He was a man of business standing in the community, being president of the Suffolk National Bank and president of the Boston and Providence Railroad. But he was more than a business man; he was a lover of books and became a collector, especially of the works of Milton and those pertaining to the great writer. He was also a student of genealogy.

It is but natural, therefore, that the son should have combined the tastes of the scholar and the practical man, and it is found that the training of the best schools did not separate the mind of Joseph Cutler

JOSEPH CUTLER WHITNEY

Whitney from real life, but rather so enriched his whole nature that he was enabled to beautify the commonplace with the resources of the furnished mind. He was educated at Dixwell's and Hopkinson's private preparatory schools, and in 1878 graduated from Harvard College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was the secretary of his class, and in 1903 his class presented him with a loving cup in appreciation of his efficient services.

While one of his strongest traits was love of home, he did not neglect the public duties of the citizen. He was the chairman of the Republican Town Committee of Milton, and served as Selectman, Overseer of the Poor, Surveyor of Highways, and Trustee of the Public Library for twenty-three years. He was a member of the Institute, A. D. and Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard College, the Boston Exchange Club, Tennis and Racquet and Country Clubs. For his recreation he turned to the open, and found in practical farming and in golf a keen satisfaction.

In religious faith he was a Unitarian, connected with the historic King's Chapel, where his funeral services were conducted.

He was married, November 9, 1882, to Georgiana, daughter of George and Annie (Upton) Hayward and granddaughter of Charles and Elinor (Dorr) Hayward and of George and Ann (Hussey) Upton and a descendant of William and Margery (Thayer), who came from England to Braintree in 1640. Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Whitney: Henry Lawrence, graduate of Harvard, 1910; George Hayward, in Harvard University, and Robert Upton, in Noble and Greenough's Preparatory School (1912).

In the earnest and active life of Mr. Whitney there is disclosed a type of the true American: in self-respect commanding respect; utilizing all his advantages to his own strengthening, that he might the better serve the age in which he lived, his is a life which becomes an inspiration to and an example of American manhood. Speaking of Mr. Whitney, his classmate Mr. Henry Wheeler said:

"He was decided in his opinions, and so honest, frank and fearless in expressing them that his friends and acquaintances never had any doubts where he stood on any question. These qualities, together with his keen personal interest in the welfare of those about him, won for him the love and respect of his associates. He was especially devoted to the members of his college class. He followed their lives with attention, was beloved by them all, and his loss has been deeply felt at the class reunions that have taken place since his death."



A. L. Wilbur.

ALBERT LAFAYETTE WILBUR

ALBERT LAFAYETTE WILBUR was born May 1, 1847, in the river town of Westmoreland, New Hampshire, the son of George Seaman Wilbur and Lucy Maria (Chickering) Wilbur. His grandfather, Eliphalet Wilbur, was born in Raynham, Massachusetts, March 20, 1785, and died in 1841, in Keene, New Hampshire. His grandparents on the maternal side were Alvin and Abigail (Sylvester) Chickering. The Chickering ancestors came early from England to this country. The progenitor of the Wilbur family was Samuel Wildbore, as he then spelled the name, who emigrated from England and came to Boston in 1633. His wife, Ann Bradford, daughter of Thomas Bradford, came from Doncaster in Yorkshire, the neighborhood from which Samuel himself came. They settled in Raynham, Massachusetts. Samuel Wildbore was a man of considerable wealth for those days, who built and put in operation the first Iron Foundry established in New England, which proved of great advantage to the settlers in his vicinity. He was made freeman in Boston in 1633 and with his wife Ann, was admitted to the church in December of the same year.

The father of Albert L. Wilbur was born in March, 1818, and died in October, 1878. His occupation was that of a shoemaker. He was noted in his community as a man of honor and industry. His mother was a woman of strong character who exerted an influence for good on her son's life.

Albert L. Wilbur began early to form the commendable habit of reading useful literature and by this means gathered valuable knowledge for future use. He attended the common schools of his town and finished his education at the Randolph High School.

Mr. Wilbur began as an office boy with E. S. Conant in Boston, where he had an opportunity to learn something of business methods, and of the ways of the financial world. Later he became a commercial traveler for the firm of C. W. White & Company of Boston. Success in this venture paved the way in rapid succession for the attainment of higher and more profitable positions.

He is President of Wilbur Theatre Company; Treasurer Wilbur Shubert Theatrical Company; President of the Maumee Theatrical Company; Vice-president of the United States Amusement Company; Director of the Brooklyn Majestic Company, Bijou Theatre Company, Pittsburgh, and National Amusement Company. These institutions owe much to his counsel and advice.

HENRY AUGUSTUS WILLIS

HENRY AUGUSTUS WILLIS, for over three score years identified with the banking interests of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, was born November 26, 1830.

George Willis, his emigrant ancestor was born in England in 1602 and came to America and settled in New Towne (Cambridge) in 1626.

The Willis family were largely represented among the early settlers of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Colonies.

George Willis was an extensive landholder in Cambridge, Brookline, Billerica and vicinity. His homestead in Cambridge being on the West side of the Common, not far from the site of the old elm tree afterwards known as the Washington Elm, where General George Washington assumed command of the Continental Army. George Willis was a representative to the General Court in 1638 and died in 1690 at the age of eighty-eight.

Roger Willis, son of George Willis, was born in Cambridge in 1640. He was one of the pioneers of Sudbury and settled in the northwest part of the town and west of Willis pond and Willis Hill. His descendants have been very numerous in that locality. Samuel Willis, second child of Roger Willis was born in Sudbury in 1675. He was a farmer and died in Sudbury in 1758.

Joseph Willis, son of Samuel Willis was born in Sudbury in 1712. He served as a soldier in the Colonial forces against the French and Indians in the Second Regiment of Foot. Hopestill Willis, son of Joseph and Thankful Willis, born in Sudbury in 1747, was a soldier of the Revolution, a Minute Man in Captain Nixon's Company which marched from Sudbury to Concord April 19, 1775, and pursued the British retreating from the Old North Bridge. He also served as Lieutenant in Captain Wheeler's Company, Colonel Reed's Regiment, in the Saratoga campaign.

Samuel Willis, youngest son of Hopestill and Olive (Smith) Willis, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, June 20, 1792. When



Henry A. Hillis

HENRY AUGUSTUS WILLIS

a young man he left his native town and learned the business of Woolen Manufacture. In 1822 Samuel Willis removed to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and with Abial J. Towne purchased the brick cotton mill in the then center of the village of Fitchburg, and founded the Fitchburg Woolen Mill.

Samuel Willis was a successful business man and active force in the public affairs of the growing town of Fitchburg. He held several town offices and was Representative to the General Court in 1838, just 200 years after his emigrant ancestor George Willis was Representative from Cambridge. Samuel Willis was an earnest advocate of the introduction of railroads and gave his hearty support to the efforts of Alvah Crocker to connect Fitchburg with Boston, but he did not live to see the realization of his hopes in the opening of the Fitchburg railroad. He died in 1843 at the early age of fifty-one years.

Henry Augustus Willis, son of Samuel and Cynthia Meriam Willis, was at the early age of twelve left without his natural protector, but he had the great advantage of the advice and counsel of an unusually strong and forceful mother, who directed the building up of his intellectual life and of his moral and sterling character. His boyhood home was in the house, standing on land now covered by the Fitchburg Savings Bank Building. He attended the public schools of his native town, supplemented by terms at the Fitchburg Academy and the Lawrence Academy at Groton, Massachusetts, where he prepared for active commercial life. After spending a year on a farm for the development of an already strong constitution, in 1852 he entered the Rollstone Bank in Fitchburg as a clerk and commenced a connection of active service with that institution which was to cover a period of fifty-four years.

The history of the Rollstone Bank and Rollstone National Bank, to which Mr. Willis gave so many of the best years of his life, is the record of honorable dealings and good financial management. The bank started business November 24, 1849, in a stone building on the present site of the Rollstone building with Moses Wood as President and Lewis H. Bradford, Cashier. Mr. Bradford resigned in 1856 and was succeeded by William B. Wood who held the office for fifteen months and was succeeded by Henry A. Willis as Cashier.

After a very successful career of sixteen years it completed its

HENRY AUGUSTUS WILLIS

first period, by becoming a National Bank on the 8th of March, 1865, with Moses Wood as President and Henry A. Willis as Cashier. Mr. Wood died in 1869 and was succeeded by Alvah Crocker, as President. Mr. Crocker resigned in 1873 and was succeeded by Henry A. Willis. In 1904 a change in the law governing savings banks required the severance of all connection between National Banks, and Savings Banks. Mr. Willis desired to retain the treasurership of the Worcester North Savings Institution. He resigned the presidency of the National Bank in January, 1904, having served actively in that office for thirty-one years. He remained one of the directors, being elected chairman of the board, and retained the office until the liquidation of the National Bank in 1906 and its re-organization as the Fitchburg Safe Deposit and Trust Company—of which Mr. Willis was elected chairman, of the Board of Directors.

The Worcester North Savings Institution of Fitchburg was established June 13, 1868. Henry A. Willis was elected its first treasurer and retained that office until January, 1912, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the institution which office he now holds.

In the Civil War Mr. Willis served in the Fifty-third Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, which was largely recruited from Fitchburg and the neighboring towns in August and September, 1862. Mr. Willis was on the relief committee of the town of Fitchburg for the soldiers in 1861 and is the last surviving member of the committee appointed in 1866 to erect the soldiers' monument. After the Civil War, Mr. Willis served in the State Militia on the staff of General R. E. Chamberlain with the rank of Captain.

Mr. Willis was elected a representative to the Legislature in 1866. He has been a Justice of the Peace from 1861 to the present time. In 1873, upon the organization of the City Government of Fitchburg he was elected the first president of the Common Council. In 1874 he was elected City Treasurer and served for seventeen years. In 1891 and for several years he was Vice-president of the Fitchburg Board of Trade.

He is a member of E. V. Sumner, Post 19 Grand Army of the Republic. Member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1863 Mr.

HENRY AUGUSTUS WILLIS

Willis was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Fitchburg Public Library and in 1892 was elected Chairman of the board. The annual report for the Trustees to the City Government for the year ending November 30, 1912, contains the following:—

“The President of this board this fall completes a half century of continuous service as a trustee of this library. It is a conspicuous service for any man to render, either in single or joint capacities in the community of his residence. Apart from any reference to its value and scope, which would be hard to define, it is less important to note the fact alone, than to refer to it, because of its value as an inspiration to citizens of public spirit, to give disinterested service in such ways as each best may. Mr. Willis has been not only a worker for the library as a trustee and director of its destinies and advancing its many utilities, but he has also been a discriminating benefactor to the institution in ways that have been from time to time duly acknowledged.” He has been a generous contributor to the Art treasures of the library and the prosperity and growth of the library has been very near to his heart.

The Fitchburg and Leominster Street Railway was incorporated in 1886 and Henry A. Willis was elected its first president and served from 1886 to 1909. He was one of the original Board of Trustees of the Burbank Hospital from 1890. In 1912 Mr. Willis who had served continuously as treasurer from the incorporation declined reëlection. The records of the board record a rising vote of thanks expressing “the deep appreciation felt by the board of trustees for the long and faithful service rendered by Mr. Willis as treasurer of the hospital, given often to the detriment of his private interests, but always willingly and to the great advantage of the hospital.”

Mr. Willis was a charter member of the Fay Club, serving as Vice-president in 1881 and 1882 and as president in 1886. He was one of the organizers of the Fitchburg Historical Society in 1892 and its first President, holding the office for ten years, and has since remained a member of the executive committee. He has shown an active interest at all times in the work of the Society, and his generous liberality in a large measure made possible the fine library building erected by the society in 1911.

In the midst of a life full of activities, Mr. Willis has yet found

HENRY AUGUSTUS WILLIS

time for much valuable literary work. He is the author of "Fitchburg in the War of the Rebellion," (1866) and the "History of the 53d Massachusetts Regiment," (1889) and several interesting papers published in the volumes of the Fitchburg Historical Society. "The Early Days of Railroads in Fitchburg" (1892), "The Division of the Worcester County" (1897), "The Birth of Fitchburg; its First Settlers and Their Homes with Map;" (1897). This detailed history of every family living within the town limits at the time of its incorporation in 1764, with the accompanying map, prepared under Mr. Willis' direction showing the exact location of every homestead of the scattered little colony, which started the new town, is a valuable addition to our historical literature and shows a great amount of painstaking study and research. The original map now hanging on the walls of the Fitchburg Historical Society Library is one of the great points of interest to the visitors.

In August, 1868, the *Atlantic Monthly* contained an interesting article from the pen of Henry A. Willis entitled "A Remarkable Case of Physical Phenomena," detailing certain strange and unexplained occurrences, happening to Fitchburg at that time. He has also contributed many timely and interesting articles on local affairs to the local press. His acquaintance with prominent men has been very extensive and his mind a treasure house of accurate and reliable information of men and events which have come within his observation.

For so many years, one of the financial leaders in a large manufacturing center, his advice and judgment have been much referred to. He has been connected with many enterprises for the development and growth of his native town and has given freely his efforts, influence and financial assistance in diversifying and enlarging its industries. For several years Mr. Willis was treasurer of the Burleigh Rock Drill Company of Fitchburg. The invention of this first successful power drill by Fitchburg enterprise made possible the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel. Hon. George S. Boutwell in his reminiscences says of this invention:—"The downfall of silver has not been due to any legislation in America or Europe, nor to any decree or despotic power in Asia, but to the inventive faculties of one Charles Burleigh of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, the inventor of the power drill. It is to him the world is indebted for a new application of force, by which mountains are

HENRY AUGUSTUS WILLIS

penetrated and mining in all its forms is carried on at one-fourth of its former cost.”

Mr. Willis never married but from the age of twenty-one he has maintained a comfortable home for himself, his widowed mother and other members of the family. Possessed of a competence, he has liberally contributed to public and private charities. Without ostentation he has assisted many a young man ambitious to obtain an education and given a helping hand in many cases known only to himself and the recipient.

He enjoys travel and has crossed the Atlantic five trips abroad for the purpose of study, rest and recreation.

In view of the long business experience of Mr. Willis, the following lines written by him expressly for the readers of this work are worthy of the thoughtful consideration of all young people.

“First, Good habits and regular living with proper companionship; second, reading and study, not only during school hours and college days, but continuous throughout life; third, decide upon your vocation before twenty years of age; fourth, early interest and participation in public affairs; fifth, keep out of speculation and live strictly within your means; devote your entire energies to your legitimate business or profession, and always strive to be the courteous gentleman, intensely loyal to your friends, your home, and your country. Be a manly man.”

SAMUEL HOBART WINKLEY

REVEREND SAMUEL HOBART WINKLEY was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, April 5, 1819, and died in Dublin in the same state, August 1, 1911.

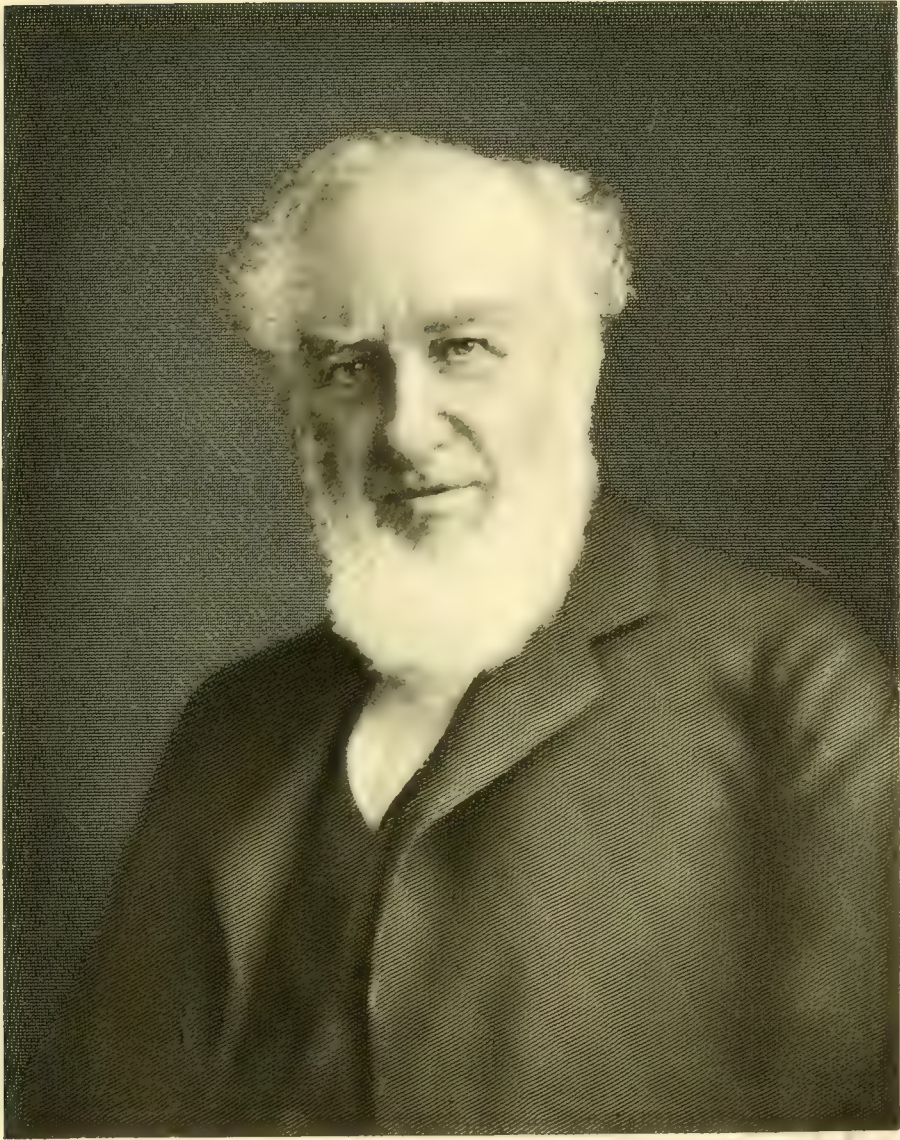
His father, John (born August 11, 1789; died September 28, 1826), was the son of Francis and Martha (Brown) Winkley. He followed the sea for many years and commanded the privateer "Fox" 1812-1814, and was actively engaged in the war of that period.

His mother, Jane Stevens (Hobart) Winkley (born August 31, 1787; died December 6, 1877), was the daughter of Colonel Samuel Bradstreet and Mary (Hill) Hobart. She was the granddaughter of Samuel Hobart, of Exeter, New Hampshire, a man eminent for his patriotism and statesmanship no less than for his admirable military career.

The American ancestor, Samuel Winkley, of Winkley Hall, Lancashire, England, landed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 9, 1680. He had been a Justice of the Peace in England. His vessel, the sloop "Sarah and Hannah," was impressed in 1707 to convey troops to Port Royal. Captain Winkley was a shipbuilder and merchant. A tract of land, of one hundred acres, in Berwick, Maine, was given to him for gallant conduct in rescuing white prisoners from the Indians at Lake Winnepesaukee.

His son, Captain Francis Winkley, was aid-de-camp to Sir William Pepperell at the capture of Louisburg, June 17, 1745. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Samuel Hobart Winkley was a very active and vigorous boy and became interested in religion as early as when eight years of age. He was also early of a very philanthropic disposition. For a number of years he was faithful to all the means of grace in the church of his fathers, the North Congregational Church in his native town. He earnestly sought by them the experience of conversion, then specially emphasized, and which he was taught to believe was instantaneous



J. H. Winkley

SAMUEL HOBART WINKLEY

or certainly conscious. At a revival, when fourteen years of age, he made up his mind that another form of conversion or religious experience was necessary to him. He decided, therefore, to dedicate himself to the worship and service of God, and presenting himself to the Church, was admitted.

At the age of fifteen he entered upon a business career, to which he expected to devote his life. He came to Boston as a clerk in a retail drygoods store, and afterwards was a salesman in a wholesale house. While in this employ a few years were spent in Providence, Rhode Island, and Portland, Maine.

On returning to Boston, he was employed in another store of similar character, until at twenty-one years of age this firm set him up in business for himself in Providence, Rhode Island. He claimed that to this business career he owed very much.

When about nineteen years of age, his theological views greatly changed, and although he did not immediately leave the church of which he was a member, he became greatly interested in Unitarian ideas, and especially in the religious and philanthropic work which this church was carrying on in Boston and other cities for people without church connections or needing friendly aid. This was known as a "Ministry at Large," and it so interested this young business man that he resolved to fit himself for it.

Accordingly, he entered the Harvard Divinity School at Cambridge, from which he was graduated in 1846. He immediately accepted a call to Pitts Street Chapel, Boston, one of the Ministry at Large Chapels under the supervision of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches in that city, and thenceforward devoted his life with unswerving fidelity to this work. In 1865 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard University.

After laboring twenty-four years at this Chapel, changes in the neighborhood made it expedient to move to a new locality, and forty thousand dollars was raised by Mr. Winkley for this purpose. This was sufficient, added to the proceeds of the sale of the Pitts Street property, to purchase land and erect the Chapel in Bulfinch Place, to which the work was transferred in January, 1870. Here Mr. Winkley continued as the active minister until 1896, rounding out fifty years of service. He then resigned, and for fifteen years continued to perform as pastor emeritus such services as his strength would allow. Thus his ministry covered sixty-five years.

SAMUEL HOBART WINKLEY

His message to everyone, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, was the same, the gospel message of Faith and Hope and Love. It was his delight to minister, both as preacher and pastor, but above all as friend, and to lead his people to a happier and a higher life. In this his success was far beyond that of most ministers. Few have been so loved. He was called "Bishop of all souls." Upon a tablet erected in his memory are these words: "Little children came to him as to a father and he taught them. The Spirit of Christ abode in him and was a well-spring of joy. A multitude whom no man can number arise and call him blessed."

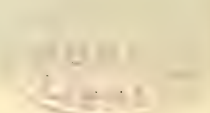
His interest in the religious training of the young led him to write many Sunday School Question Books, which had a wide use. He was a member of the Boston School Committee for a number of years in the sixties and seventies. He was a loyal citizen, and a Republican in politics at the time of the Civil War. Governor Andrew advised him not to enlist as he could do more for the cause at home.

He had a keen sense of humor and was full of good cheer. He enjoyed life and found great pleasure in taking long walks and climbing mountains, as well as in riding and driving. His ideal was "to treat self well, to care for others as for other selves, and to sustain right relations to God." This was the higher life. His thought of a practical religion was expressed as follows:

"The man who is a child of God, who is interested in Him, does not forget it behind the counter, in his business, or anywhere else. Jesus would be Jesus no matter what he was doing or where he was. When he was a carpenter, he was one of the best of carpenters you could ask for. When he was with the people he was one of their brethren."

He was a member, and for many years chaplain, of St. John's Lodge of Masons; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; of the American Unitarian Association and of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union.

He married first, November 3, 1840, Clarinda, daughter of David and Betsey (Richmond) Andrews, and second, August 13, 1849, Martha Wellington, daughter of William and Martha (Wellington) Parker. Seven children were born to him, of whom there remain Frank Hobart Winkley, Martha Parker Suter and Hobart William Winkley.



Mr. E. Hood.

WILLIAM ELLIS WOOD

WILLIAM ELLIS WOOD was born in what is now Arlington, and was then West Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 27, 1852.

Josiah Wood, 1st, who was born in England in 1629, came to New England in 1650, a stalwart young man, just of age, and full of the nerve and resolution that were needed in conquering the new and rugged country of his adoption. This young man settled in Charlestown, immediately identifying himself with the church that was first organized under the Puritan form, and buying the common's right of the new town. He was one of the early settlers of this new-made foundation, which was only the same age as himself, having been organized, and the Indian name "Mishawun" changed to Charlestown, in 1629. This rugged pioneer gained property, became a landed proprietor, and married Lydia Bacon on October 28, 1657. She became a congenial worker with him in family and church, which she joined June 29, 1662. They had three sons, the eldest of whom, born in the August after his mother's admission to the church, came in the line of this succession. The mother died November 25, 1712, aged seventy-four years, and was buried in Charlestown, where her gravestone still stands.

This son, Josiah Wood, 2nd, was born in Charlestown in July, 1662, grew up in his native town and became an active citizen,—identified with every local interest. The record of this family has been kept with singular accuracy and with close attention to details. This Josiah Wood married on December 13, 1686, Abigail Bacon of Billerica, when she was twenty years of age,—her father having deeded to his son-in-law all his property in real estate, specifying his mansion in Woburn. On his marriage, Mr. Wood moved to his new property and became a citizen of Woburn. There he died, March 9, 1740, his wife following him three years later. To them was born a son, named for his father, Josiah, 3rd, August 31, 1687, who lived in Woburn, married Ruth Peabody of his

WILLIAM ELLIS WOOD

native town, and there he died, January 4, 1753, his wife having died the year before.

Solomon Wood was their son, born in Woburn, February 23, 1722. He was a manufacturer and a man of substance. He married Martha, daughter of Seth Johnson. Their son, Edward Wood, was born May 10, 1756, at Woburn, and grew up to absorb the spirit of liberty and patriotism. He early enlisted as a private in the Continental army, serving in 1775, 1777 and 1780, and was made a Revolutionary Pensioner in 1820. He married twice, but the son who was in the line of our story was Leonard Wood, born in 1796 of the first wife, who was Ann Skilton, and who was married March 7, 1782.

William Thorning, father of the grandmother of William E. Wood, Mary (Thorning) Wood, was in the first skirmishes with the British on their retreat from Concord, April 19, 1775; Hezekiah Wyman, of "White Horse" Revolutionary fame, connected with Mr. Wood's mother's line; and his grandfather, Ellis Gray Blake, father of Sophia (Blake) Wood, who was a member of the Boston City Guards many years previous to 1828, and who was connected with the early newspapers of Boston and later with the *Boston Journal*. Many of the relatives descended from the old family lines of Wood, Blake, Wyman, Thorning and Crosby have filled most honorable positions in political and business life.

Leonard Wood married, September 10, 1823, Mary Thorning, and their oldest son was William Thorning Wood, the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Burlington, Massachusetts, June 20, 1824, but was taken to Lexington when very young and was reared and educated in the common school of that town, his parents residing on the Thorning farm. In 1841 he was apprenticed to Abner P. Wyman of West Cambridge, now Arlington, son of Samuel Wyman, who was a manufacturer of tools for the harvesting of ice, and the young man bought Mr. Wyman's business in 1845. With the aid of his younger brother Cyrus, who was for a while his partner, and in spite of fire and other deterrents, built up a large business in his line.

William T. Wood combined with his business both vocal and instrumental music, playing the violin and piano, and rendering musical service in both church and Sunday School. He was long leader of the choir of the Arlington Baptist Church, of which he

WILLIAM ELLIS WOOD

was both member and acting deacon. He held the office of Clerk of the Baptist Society for many years, and was in both the music and standing committees. He married, October 17, 1850, Sophia Matilda Blake.

William Ellis Wood was their oldest son, and inherited from his parents their religious tendencies and high moral standards, and from his father an intense love for music. Playing the piano and violin at eight years of age under the instruction of his father, he specialized in 1867 for a while on the piano and organ under the best teachers of Boston,—Howard, Tracy and Whitney,—and in harmony and composition with Professor Baker. He was a member of the Handel & Haydn Society, with the tenor voices, from 1868 to 1872. For the chorus of the Boston Peace Jubilees of 1869 and of 1872 he was pianist for the rehearsals of the Arlington Section, Prof. S. P. Prentiss being the local conductor. During his early youth he sang alto and tenor in the Arlington Baptist Church Choir; and in May, 1868, when sixteen years of age, he became organist at the Arlington Orthodox Congregational Church, and was appointed director the following year. He has been organist and director at the First Baptist Church of Arlington since 1868, which position he still holds.

After his father's death in 1871, the young man of nineteen years assumed the business of manufacture with his Uncle Cyrus, and a new era was introduced. The firm struck out, and by correspondence, personal solicitation, and extensive travel through the United States and Canada, established agencies for the sale of ice-tools, and even across the ocean built up a large and profitable trade.

After a partnership with his uncle for twenty-five years (Cyrus Wood died in 1896), the relationship was continued with the latter's son, William B. Wood. In 1905, with a business then employing 100 men, the firm was consolidated with the Hudson, New York, firm of Gifford Brothers, manufacturers of ice-handling machinery. Thus the tools for cutting and the machinery for housing ice were brought together; and to the Arlington, Massachusetts, tool manufactory was added the machinery factory of Hudson, New York, when the new firm of Gifford-Wood Company was established, of which Mr. William E. Wood was made President. In 1911, new and larger buildings were erected at Hudson, New York, for the manufacture of all branches of the business at one location.

WILLIAM ELLIS WOOD

Mr. Wood followed his father in earnest work for the Baptist Church and Sunday-School, in which he succeeded to the offices held by his father. He was Superintendent of the Sunday School in 1872 and at later periods, and was made life Deacon of the Church in 1885. His work in public life has been earnest and unselfish. He gave recognized assistance in 1884 and 1885 to the Monument Committee by raising the final \$6000 required for the soldiers' monument in his native town of Arlington. He is Trustee of the Pratt School Fund; Trustee of the Eldridge *Farmer*, Robbins' Library Memorial Fund, and several kindred Funds; and was a member of the School Committee of Arlington, 1882-1888. He was President of the Massachusetts Ice Dealers' Association the year of 1909-10, and belongs to Ice Dealers', Producers' and Manufacturers' Associations in many States. He is also a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He still holds, in the vigor of middle age, the love of all who are brought into contact with him.

Mr. Wood was married, May 7, 1874, to Susan Tileston Freeman, daughter of John Doane and Elizabeth (Brown) Freeman. She was born at North Bridgton, Maine, January 23, 1851; and there have been born to them nine children, seven of whom are living, five of them married, to each of whom children have been born.

The seven living children are as follows:—John Freeman Wood, twin, born 1876, Harvard, 1898, married Louise Jacobus, 1906; William Thorning Wood, twin, born 1876, Cambridge Manual Training School, 1896, unmarried; Ellis Gray Wood, born 1877, Massachusetts Institution of Technology, married first Margaret True, 1904, second Ora Blair, 1910; Harold Blake Wood, born 1879, Massachusetts Institution of Technology, married Annabel Parker, 1903; Helen C. Wood, twin, born 1881, Vassar, 1904, married Dunbar F. Carpenter, 1909; Annie W. Wood, twin, born 1881, Vassar, 1904, married James Nowell, 1907; Oliver W. Wood, born 1892, Arlington High School, 1912, unmarried.

Throughout his married life, which began when he was twenty-two years of age, he has had the incalculable assistance of a most devoted wife, possessed of unusual qualifications for bestowing upon her children the blessings of judicious direction.

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